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CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
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Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,837—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	13 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2385	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	6919	1600	E. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

September 8th.	October 20th.
" 22nd.	November 3rd.
October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste and the St. Gotthardt route.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	9th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.
ARABIA	3,541	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 31, 1892.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 1st Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided.
SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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KARACHI—Camp.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 3rd September, at 10 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 7th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th September, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohammerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 2nd Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
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TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
MOMBASSA	4,067	On or about 10th September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1892. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.
LOCKSLEY HALL	Collin	3843	550.

THIS Steamer WILL SAIL about 15th September. Her Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every care for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
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		Cash Prices. Rs. a. each.	Credit Prices. Rs. a. each.
One-Shilling	Cakes, Pans or Tubes	0 8	0 9
Eighteen-Penny	do. do.	0 15	1 1
Two-Shilling	do. do.	1 2	1 4
Three-Shilling	do. do.	1 12	2 0
Five-Shilling	do. do.	2 12	3 2

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

No. 1, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	4 0	4 8
No. 2, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	9 0	10 0
No. 3, fitted with lock, 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	11 8	13 0
No. 4, fitted with 24 Colours,	22 8	25 0

And other Boxes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

No. 1, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colours, &c.	6 0	6 12
No. 2, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colours, &c.	12 0	13 8
No. 3, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colours, &c.	20 0	22 8

And other Boxes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

No. 6, Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colours, &c.	14 0	16 0
No. 7, Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colours, &c.	32 0	36 0
No. 8, Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colours, &c.	50 0	56 0
Oval Pocket Box, a small and Compact Colour Box, with 12 moist Water Colours in a space of 4 by 2 by 1 inch	6 4	7 0
Telescopic Pocket Sable Brushes, Rs. 4-8, with the above Porte Couleur, provides a complete means for Sketching.	Rs. 6-12,	

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Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	Each	0 4	0 5
Six-penny	"	0 6	0 7
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Eighteen-penny	"	0 14	1 0
Two-Shilling	"	1 8	1 12
Four-Shilling	"	2 8	2 12

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The Academy, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 9 by 4½.....each	38 0	43 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 10 by 4...	48 0	54 0
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27" wide	2 2 2	6 a yd., per roll of 6 yds.	11 0	12 8
30" "	2 8 2 12	do.	14 0	16 0
36" "	2 12 3 2	do.	15 0	17 0
45" "	4 0 4 8	do.	22 0	25 0
62" "	5 8 6 4	do.	31 0	35 0

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These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks, and composed of extra thick prepared Oil Sketching Paper,

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Imperial quarto, 14 by 19	5 8	6 4
Do. do with cover	9 8	10 12
Do. 32mo. 18 by 10	8 0	9 0
Do. do. do. cover	13 8	15 0

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Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

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Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

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GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

		Rs. a.
Best Black Alpaca	Natural Sticks	6 8
Brown Soft Silk, very durable	"	9 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	"	12 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	"	14 8
The Automaton Self-opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	"	14 8
Brown and Dark Green, Best Spitalfield's Silk, the best that is made	"	16 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Soft Silk	6 8
Brown Twilled Silk	11 8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	12 8

WALKING STICKS. A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S LOCKS.

AGENT FOR BOMBAY:

EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.

(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

CHUBB'S SAFES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September, 1892, for the CONSTRUCTION of LATRINES and URINALS at MUMBADEVI ROAD and JAKARIA MASJID STREET.

2.—Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Three Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or Public Securities, and to be forefeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4.—A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st September, 1892.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 604 TONS CAST IRON PIPES, for the Aurangabad Water Works as follows:—

		T
2280 C. I. Pipes 7" dr. 15-32" thick	.....	347
227 C. I. Pipes 8" dr. 1"	.....	42
975 C. I. Pipes 9" dr. 17-32"	.....	215
		604

The Pipes to be of the kind known as "Socket and Spigot" and to be 9 feet long from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.

The pipes to be delivered free at Nandgaum Railway Station, G. I. P. Railway, within a period to be agreed upon from date of signing the Contract.

Detailed specification can be had on application to the Undersigned.

All Tenders should be accompanied with a sum of Government Rs. 1,000 in Government Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Tenders should reach this office not later than 22nd September 1892, after which no Tenders will be received.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. Department.
Hyderabad, 30th August, 1892.

PERFUMED CARBOLIC MOUTH WASH.

THIS delicately perfumed Wash is of immense value in all cases of offensive breath and when an antiseptic Wash is required. Is also an excellent Tooth-ache Remedy, giving immediate relief in most cases when other Remedies fail. Re. 1.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
22, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

SUIT NO. 539 OF 1891.

VUSSONJI DAMODHUR and another .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MIYA ADAM ABDOOL KADER.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of MOOSA ADAM, the son, BAYABAI, the daughter, and KHUTIZA-BAI, the widow of the Defendant MIYA ADAM ABDOOL KADER in the immoveable properties described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 28th July, 1892, and published in the following Papers:—"The Bombay Gazette" and "Akhbari Soudagur" of the 31st August, 1892, and "Indu Prakash" of the 29th idem, will be proceeded with on the premises at Goduplou Road on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1892, at 3-30 and 4 o'clock P. M. respectively.

For particulars vide the said Proclamation, dated 28th July 1892.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with

PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MRS. M. C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
235, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate & difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.

CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxisclas, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-6 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OWING to its daily increasing Popularity the price of RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER is reduced to Rs. 12-8 per Jar (Ilgallon.) Send for Pamphlet.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

WATCHES with independent Seconds, as used by Medical Men, in Silver cases, Rs. 100 to 180; in Gold cases, Rs. 85 to 350.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, lately arrived from England, and a good GERMAN and FRENCH SCHOLAR, SITUATION as TUTOR in a Family or Correspondence Clerk in some Office.—Apply to "P. G.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER, One who understands Working Bromides, Platino-types, &c., preferred. Liberal Salary to a good man.—Apply to "PHOTO," care of this Paper.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

AS we PURCHASE BATTLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS in large quantities, we can afford to SELL them at Ans. 12 per Bottle.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

TO LET.—On Cumballa Hill, from 1st October a very desirable BUNGALOW, having a charming view of the Sea; and containing Dining, Drawing, and Billiard Rooms, four Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms attached. Rent Rs. 300 per month. For further particulars apply to "N. H," care of this Paper.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe: Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Indoor and Outdoor Games.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It provides all the comforts of a Home. Early applications, addressed to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested. Terms Moderate.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SIMLA JAMS.—Fresh supply of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry Gooseberry, Apricot Citron and Quince.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

BAY ARAB MARE, 15 hands, aged, FOR SALE, Rs. 500. Apply "R. B.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops" Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY of the late Mr. G. H. CARSTENSEN, FOR SALE, English Victoria, almost new, with sound Arab Horse and Harness, together or separate. Can be seen at the VICTORIA GARDENS.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ROTHERHAM and SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance. Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SATTAD DONGREE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bundalibhoy Somjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gowroobai, widow of Ludgoo alias Nagoo Dhurma Nakhwa, and Narayen Ludgoo alias Nagoo Nakhwa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Doongree Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Fazundar under No. 26, and assessed under (B) Ward No. 1251 and Street Nos 62 and 64, and bounded on the east by the Doongree Street, on the west by the house of Antone Dhondoo, on the north by the house of Boodia Rama and on the south by the house of Parsee Furdoonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 2, 1892.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chukla Street, Furniture Bazar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Jaffer Valjee, dissolving partnership, consisting of from 6 to 3 light chandeliers, argand lamps, wall-shades, velvet wall brackets with fairy lamps, panorama balls, plated ware, Brussels carpets, silk lined drawing room sofas and chairs, almirahs, etc.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 case toilet pins, pin cases, bonnet pins, ladies' companions, knitting needles, crochet hooks, velvet purse, hooks and eyes, plated and steel thimbles, pickle, sardine, and sugar tongs, &c.

On account of the concerned—
10 cases each 20 dozen eau de cologne.
By order of Messrs. Kharas Brothers and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla.
M S 9491.—1 case 24 pieces 111 yards embroidered velvet.
On account of the concerned—
B 1-30— 9 hogsheads } boiler composition weighing
G C —20 barrels. } 195 cwts.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 large size bull-terrier, strong and young.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TILES.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—
About 100,000 French pattern tiles.
About 10,000 Marseilles pattern tiles in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, the valuable and handsome drawing-room, dining-room, and bed room furniture, a swee-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome glass, fronted brougham, as good as new, a handsome and powerful bay Arab horse 14·3, six years old, set of harness, Hink's table and standing lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, books, etc., the property of the late G. H. CARSTENSEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 2, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14·2, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong iron grey Australian horse, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong built victoria with bay Australian horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. C. R. HAWKINS, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Parel, Sopari Baug Road, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, oleographs and pictures, one electric machine, complete with chemicals, a large size telescope by "John Browning" on stand, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., one camera with lens and a lot of photographic kits and chemicals, a large size magic lantern, complete, a handsome strong-built landau in very good condition, with a powerful dark grey Australian horse and harness, English gentleman hunting saddle, valuable books, one large size cooking stove, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNITED SERVICE STORES COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 235 of 1892 (The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited vs. John Edward Kees), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of the above company, consisting of provision, stores, wines, liquors, shop-furniture, show cases, bycicles, perfumery, cupboards, shelves, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office,

A quantity of intestate property.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 2, 1892.

FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thurai Athenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની ઍન્ડ કું.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER.
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

NOTICE.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SHEPHERD AND CO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present Building, No. 716, situated at Prere Road, to the North.

2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engince of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DETAILED PRICE LIST OF HIGH CLASS CIGARS.

HAVANNAHS.

		Rs.
LA CAROLINA, Londres Espl.	Per Box of 100	25
UPMANN, Reg. Reina	" "	26
Do. Londres	" "	26
Do. Princessa	" "	26
AGUILA D'ORO, Victorias	" "	28
Do. Londres Eleg.	" "	30
BELINDA, Reina Victoria	" "	40
LA HOJA, Trabucos	" 50	5
LA AMISTAD, Regalias	" "	7
* DONA ANNA, Imperiales	" "	15
CUBA INDUSTRIAL, Bouquets	" 25	10

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

DUTCH CIGARS.

		Rs.
PERFECTAS	Per Box of 100	6
MAGISTRAS	" "	9
CHOICE	" 50	5
EL REY	" "	5
CHRISTMAS	" "	5
AVISO	" "	5-8
PERLA DE CUBA	" "	6
COPELIAS	" "	7-8

MANILLA CIGARS.

		Rs.
CULEBRAS (Twisted)	Per Box of 50	10
EMPLEADOS	" "	10

MALTA CIGARS.

		Rs.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per Box of 100	11

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS,	TRABUCOS,	COQUETAS,
Rs. 4-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 3-8 per 100

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

NOTE.—All the above Brands are subjected to thorough "Conditioning" before circulating to ensure perfect satisfaction.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rheir.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,005
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	130	1,450
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	850
Hingoli Prvse Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	455
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	1382
Mahnadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	475
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	92½
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Rs. 35	472½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	20
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	610
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		127½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	0			
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	25	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	500	500	20	420
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
Hongkong and Shanghai	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	559
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	500	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640 xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,025
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660 xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180 xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,535
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1 400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	4,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	507½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80 xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	100	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Share	£18	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 16-4
Carolas	„ 225
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„ 220
Bar Silver	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 25-12
Bar Gold, English	„ 26-1-3
Bar Australian	„ 25-12
Bar Bombay	„ 25-12
Bar Pekin	„ 25-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sanitation Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Maria Teresa (s), from Trieste. Yesterday:—Henzada (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; Achille (s), Trieste, &c.; and Marie (schr), Trieste.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Fultala entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Maria Teresa and Brindisi entered, and the s.s. Achelle left the dock yesterday.

DEFECTIVE LIGHTING OF STREETS.—On Wednesday night three Municipal gas-lamps, on Mahim Bazaar Road, and two oil-lamps at Daravi were blown out.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement of patients for August, 1892, at the head branch.—Daily averge attendance, 197·74; admissions, 2·067; and prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be no game to-day in consequence of the heavy state of the ground. Members of the team for Calcutta are requested to turn up on the Cooperage, at 6 p. m., for punt about and a run.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A wall about ten feet long and five feet high fell in on Wednesday night, at Cross Lane, Girgaum. Two cocoanut trees fell down at the Portuguese Church Street, Mahim, and one at Mahim Bazaar Road.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Shaik Chindoo, about 30 years of age, whilst adjusting a telephone wire at Narayan Dabulkar Road, on Wednesday, accidently fell from a height of twelve feet, sustaining injury to his back. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

LOSS OF A DIAMOND RING.—Mr. Hormusji Dadaboy, Fourth Judge, Small Causes Court, has reported to the police, that his son, about twelve years of age, whilst out for a walk, on the Kennedy Sea Face, lost, on the 30th ultimo, a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 125.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—A silver spoon competition will take place at Colaba, on Saturday next, the 3rd September, at 3-30 p.m. Distances, 500 and 600 yards; conditions, as usual. Revolver competition at 25 yards. Competitors must provide themselves with revolvers and ammunition.

NEW MAP OF ASIA.—A complete and minutely detailed map of Asia has just been published by the Indian Art College, Calcutta, which is well up to date and accurate. The map has been constructed by Mr. D. N. Dhar, who is to be complimented on the clearness and beauty of his work as well as on its generally accuracy.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, a carriage belonging to Abdul Hussain was being driven along Guzari Street, when the horse took fright at seeing a Municipal refuse-box standing on the road, and bolted. The coachman, in trying to pull the horse in, had the right rein snapped, and the horse in its fright knocked down an old woman, named Gangu, who was sitting by the road selling vegetables, slightly injuring her. Both the shafts of the vehicle broke and the horse broke away from the shigram and bolted down the street, knocking down two other old women on the road. The horse after great difficulty brought to a stand still at Kamateepoora.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 30th August:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated the 23rd instant, reporting that the right of tapping date, cocoanut and brab-trees on the Port Trust Estate was sold by public auction on the 20th idem to Mr. Cawasjee Dhunjeebhoy for Rs. 423-12-0 as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Lot 1. 65 date trees at Rs. 5-12-0 per tree	373 12 0
Lot 2. 20 cocoanut and brab-trees at Rs. 2-8-0 per tree—N. 50-0-0	423 0 0

and asking for the Trustees' approval of the sale.

He states that the difference between the price of the cocoanut or the brab-tree, and that of the date tree is due to the Imperial Duty of Rs. 6 per date tree and of Rs. 12 per cocoanut or per brab-tree, and that in 1890 the right to tap date trees was sold at Rs. 4-4-0 a tree, and the brab-trees at Rs. 2-8. Resolution, approved.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department No. 221, dated 23rd instant, fixing the rateable value of the Port Trust Estate for the term of five years from 1st April, 1889 to 31st March, 1890 as under, subject only to proportionate variation if in the meantime the number or extent of the buildings and lands vesting in the board materially increases or decreases:—

I.	Dock and wharves	Rs. 15,61,468
II.	Buildings outside Dock limits	„ 2,19,731
III.	Lands temporarily let	„ 2,50,672
IV.	Vacant lands	„ 3,17,045
	Total	Rs. 23,48,916

Resolution to be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 25th August, reporting that Mr. Soolamanjee Fakeerge, Master of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification. Resolution,—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

Read letter from the chairman, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, dated 5th August, intimating that the Association is now willing to rent the ground at Apollo Bay Reclamation for the construction of a Cotton Exchange at the rates mentioned by the Trustees, and stating that should the present difficulty which exists in the trade be settled his directors trust that they may be allowed to approach the Trustees again with the view of obtaining the concession asked for in his letter of 6th June, 1892. The rates are:—

Corner Plots, Colaba Causeway frontage.	
Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for 1st ten years.	
Rs. 1½ do. do.	for next ten years.
Non-Corner Plot do.	do. to 80 feet back.
Re. 1 per square yard per annum for 1st ten years.	
Re. 1½ do do	for next ten years.
Back Plots.	
Re. 1 per square yard per annum for 20 years.	

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 24th August, 1892, forwarding a plan showing in red hatched outline the boundary of the land applied for as follows:—

Corner plot	355 5-9 square yards.
Non-corner plot	482 2-9 do.
Backplot	312 1-9 do.
Total	1,150 2-9 square yards.

Resolution.—The offer to lease the plot on the terms previously mentioned may be accepted. The monthly rent payable:—

	Corner plot. Rs. a. p.	Frontage plot. Rs. a. p.	Black plot. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
1st ten yrs	444 7 1	402 3 7	312 7 0	1,239 1 2
		Total per month		103 4 9
2nd ten yrs	622 3 7	723 5 4	312 7 1	1,658 0 0
		Total per month		138 2 8

The Trustees can give no promise of any reduction in the rents thus determined.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th Aug. 1892.	For week ending 26th Aug. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	16
„ out of „	14	19
„ transported	9	10
„ attended to	0	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	1
„ left	6	7
„ remaining in dock	12	5

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	3	7
„ left	6	9
„ remaining in dock	9	7

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S. S. Poonani	872	1 day.
„ Kaveri	872	1 days.
„ Nawab	3,142	3 days.
„ Zuari	218	2 days.
H. D. Pholas	412	2 days.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. GLADSTONE has been injured by a heifer which charged him as he was walking through his park.

TERRIBLE details of the cholera outbreak in Germany are published in our telegram columns.

IT has been decided that the Forest Department in Beluchistan shall be entrusted wholly with the work of developing and maintaining the fuel and fodder reserves in that Province, and the military reserves, &c., will be handed over to it.

Mr. HUGHES, at present Officiating Director-General of Geological Surveys, gives over charge in September, and in December undertakes a detailed survey of the country about Mergui, with a view to finding the best route for a tramway from the coast to the coalfields recently surveyed by him.

THE trade of Burma in arms and ammunition shows no tendency to expansion, the rules under which it is carried on being stringent. Only 173 guns and 49 revolvers were imported in 1891-92 against 298 and 91 respectively in 1890-91. Smaller consignments also of caps, loaded cartridges, and cartridge cases were received by licensed vendors during last year.

THE failure to secure stallions for the Indian Government at the Hungarian studs is due to the high price required there. Mr. Hallen speaks in high praise of the Hungarian horse-breeding system.

Two Native Christian lads in Bangalore, aged 15 and 18 years respectively, are credited by a Bangalore paper with no less than thirty exploits in the way of house-breaking and theft. They did not confine their labours to the city of Bangalore, but seem to have exploited the Kolar Gold Fields also. The two Turpins in their expeditions seemed more fond of visiting churches and chapels than clubs, and more fond of billiard rooms than private residences. They had a catholic appetite. Books, lamps and mirrors, plates, knives and forks, and even the chaplain's surplice were alike welcome to them. They tore away the iron railings of a convent, and the "poor boxes" of the chapels and churches they visited could of course not escape their detection and their taxation. The ingenuity of the two lads is only to be matched by the ingenuity of the Bangalore police in unravelling the story of their exploits and fixing them as the heroes of the thirty known robberies.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The big Golf Tournament at Nagpur, which was such a success last year, will be held on the 18th to 25th November next, and should attract the best players from all parts of India. The links are sporting and not too easy, the prizes numerous and well worth winning, and arrangements will be made for the accomodation of visitors. Beside the handsome cup presented by Mr. A. P. Macdonnell for scratch players, there will be two or three handicap matches, a Foursome Handicap, an Allied Parish Handicap, a Driving Competition, and two matches for ladies. Then there is the gold medal which carries with it the Championship of the Club, for the best aggregate in several matches, and the silver medal for the best single round. The Northern India meeting at Umballa follows later in the year. Now that golf has become so popular all over India, it would be well if the premier Club—the Calcutta Golf Club—could see its away to bolding a Championship meeting, say in the Christmas week when holidays are general. If there were a sufficient number of matches to ensure amusement to the unlucky competitor who should be early knocked out in the Championship match, Calcutta might be sure of attracting all the best talent in the country."

IT is the custom in France to sell by auction at various intervals articles which have figured at trials as *pieces de conviction*. The authorities thus get rid of what they regard as useless lumber, and a little money is earned at the same time for the Exchequer. Recently there took place the sale of the objects connected with the "Gouffe affair." There was the trunk in which the corpse of the murdered *huissier* had been removed. Near it stood the two boxes which Eyraud had used during his travels in America, together with one that had belonged to Gabrielle Bompard and a portmanteau of M. Garanger. There, too, were to be seen various articles of clothing worn by Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard; and last, not least, the girdle with which the unfortunate Gouffe had been strangled. All these *souvenirs* of the terrible crime of the Rue Tronçon-Ducoudray, were eventually knocked down to a notary's clerk for 500f. The purchaser is in the employ of the son-in-law of Gouffe, who bought the articles in order to prevent their falling into the hands of people who would have exhibited them to the public. Very few persons were present at thesale.

A ROME correspondent sends some interesting details of two lawsuits now going on against Prince Sciarra-Colonna. In the first the Government is charging him with the sale and exportation of rare pictures and objects of art to France, and in the second, his creditors are suing him. As to the pictures, it has been found how the Prince succeeded in exporting them. At the back of his palace is a theatre, the Quirino. Into the courtyard of the palace large boxes were carried similar to those in which theatrical companies transport stage properties. Then the "Violin Player" of Raphael and pictures by Titian were packed in these, together with scenery, and the whole was sent to France scheduled as "theatrical furniture. The "Violin Player" is famous as being one of Raphael's last works. It bears the date 1518—two years before his death—and it is interesting as bearing a resemblance to the painter. This act has been impugned as illegal, firstly, because the gallery is entailed; and secondly, because even if it were not so, the exportation of objects of art is prohibited, unless the right of pre-emption is offered to the Government.

FROM Marseilles comes what purports to be an account of some operations in the New Hebrides to avenge the murder of two Europeans—an Englishman and a Frenchman—about ten months ago. The Frenchman had already been avenged, but the departure of the Cordelia prevented the English from carrying out their share of the programme. Finally, however, the Katoomba and the Ringdove joined La Saone at Noumea for the purpose of operating together. It is affirmed that the English wanted to destroy everything, and that all the good sense of the French officers was required to induce them to arrange for the demolition of the villages without shooting or capturing the inhabitants. In June M. Romano landed men from La Saone at Spiritu Santo, while bluejackets from the Katoomba and the Ringdove operated in the south. After a toilsome march the French arrived at Kasoulounounou, and burned it, the people escaping into the bush. The men from the Katoomba did the same in the south, but the sailors on the Ringdove lost their way and could not operate, as they were prevented by a ravine from pushing on.

THE report now goes, writes the *Pioneer*, that the rush for silver which took place the other day at the Bombay Banks, was due to a mischievous rumour circulated by unscrupulous Marwaris; but, accepting this explanation, it is doubtful whether the notification prohibiting the stamping of advertisements on currency notes was well-advised. The practice is objectionable, but to create, or to supply the means of creating, distrust in the convertibility of our paper currency is a far graver evil. Of late years the operations of the Currency Department have been rapidly extending, and the use of notes, especially notes of small denomination, has been growing in favour: so much so that traders from across the frontier were beginning to take their profits back from India in this form. It was extremely desirable in the interests alike of trade and of the Government, which derives considerable advantage from the Currency Department, that this growing confidence should suffer no shock; but the occurrences at Bombay and Calcutta within the last few days prove beyond question that this has happened. At Bombay in particular the Accountant-General was compelled to issue a reassuring intimation. It is doubtful, however, whether confidence will be so easily restored. Of course the original notification was perfectly reasonable: there was not the slightest intention to repudiate any notes in circulation: but all that is reasonable is not wise or expedient when we are dealing with an ignorant, credulous, and distrustful population.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 30th August were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 29th 21 feet 3 inches against 20 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Kharif operations in progress in some talukas. In taluka Manjhand many fields submerged owing to breaches, Agri cultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Average height of river during the week 14 feet 3 inches against 12 feet 10 inches in the same week last yeark. Kharif crops flourishing except in Rohri, Ghotki, Mirpur and Ubauro, where rabi crops will be excellent. An increase above average in rabi crops in all talukas anticipated.

Hyderabad.—Standing crops thriving where not flooded. Breaches in canal and river banks in 7 talukas. Cattle improving.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kashmor Bund breach closed. Jowari 32 against 40, bajri 32 against 60, wheat 21 against 24 lbs. last year.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in 2 eastern talukas. Fodder ample for next 12 months. Crops flourishing.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 27th August).—Rain for week maximum in Sanand 4 inches 51 cents, minimum in Gogha 15 cents; for season maximum in Viramgam 33 inches 7 cents, minimum in Gogha 17 inches 83 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week maximum 1 inch 30 cents in Halol, minimum 37 cents in Godhra; for the season maximum 27 inches 95 cents in Halol, minimum 16 inches 94 cents in Jhalod. More rain needed for rice. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—(For week ending 27th August).—Rain for week maximum in Nadiad 3 inches 57 cents, minimum in Borsad 44 cents, average for the district 2 inches 40 cents, for season maximum in Matar 39 inches 9 cents, minimum in Thasra 22 inches 28 cents average for the district 31 inches 70 cents. Sowing of jowari in progress. Standing crops in good condition, but a break in the rain much wanted. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 1 inch 95 cents in Jambusar, minimum 7 cents in Vagra; for season maximum 28 inches 16 cents in Amod, minimum 21 inches 8 cents in Vagra. Rain sufficient throughout the district except in Bahara (sea coast) villages of the Vagra Taluka. Sowing of kharif crops finished. Standing crops doing well. In some places in Jambusar Taluka cotton damaged by heavy rain. Fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 81 cents in Pardi, minimum 5 cents in Olpad; total maximum 33 inches 37 cents in Pardi, minimum 34 inches 5 cents in Olpad. Kharif sowing and weeding operations in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 67 cents, average in the district 1 inch 68 cents; for season at Dhulia 15 inches 32 cents, average in the district 18 inches 18 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in talukas Amalner. Young crops healthy. Weeding and preparation for late crops progressing. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week in Nasik 1 inch 37 cents; in other talukas maximum in Peint 6 inches 5 cents, minimum in Dindori 1 inch 19 cents; for season at Nasik 17 inches 98 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in Kalvan. Weeding of kharif crops in progress. Land being prepared for rabi crops. Prospects fair. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 24th; heavy on 27th, 28th and 29th: total of week 15·27 inches: total to date 68·40, being 10·46 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 24th and 25th, 2° cool on 26th, 1° cool on 27th, 3° cool on 28th and 29th. Vapour in air excessive from 24th to 27th, normal from 28th to 30th. Abnormal wind from east on 24th, from north-east, on 25th and 26th, and from north-west on 27th and 30th. Wind normal on 28th and 29th. Lightning on 25th: thunder and ligntning on 26th and 27th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 14 inches 32 cents; total 100 inches 60 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Bassien 17 inches 44 cents, minimum in Umbargaon 4 inches 43 cents. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 20 inches 74 cents at Alibag, minimum 4 inches 40 cents at Pen. Weeding in progress. Young plants doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain every where; maximum 18 inches 91 cents in Ratnagiri, minimum 5 inches 35 cents in Guhagar. Weeding operations in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Good rain throughout the district; for week in Junnar 0·69, Indapur 1·76, Khed 2·05, Ambegaon 2·08, Sirur 3·63, Purandhar 1·38, Bhimthadi 1·93, Dhond 2·10, Haveli 1·53, Mulshi 3·44, and Maval 2·30 inches; for season maximum 42 inches 11 cents in Mulshi, minimum 12 inches 31 cents in Indapur. Standing kharif crops, doing well. Land being prepared for rabi crops in Junnar, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain general; maximum 3 inches 89 cents in Sangamner, minimum 1 inch 40 cents in Parner; for season maximum 26 inches 53 cents in Nagar, minimum 12 inches 24 cents in Kopargaon. Standing crops flourishing. Weeding over in two talukas. Lands being prepared for the next season. Fodder plentiful. Agricultural stock good. Prices slightly lower in parts.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 27th August 1892) —Rain for week in Sholapur 1·70, 2·25, Madha 2·61, Karmala 2·98, Pandharpur 3·39, Sangola 2·59, Malsiras 3·18 inches; for season maximum 31 inches 34 cents in Barsi, minimum 14 inches 99 cents in Sholapur. Rain sufficent. Kharif crops in good condition, Lands being prepared for late crops, Fodder-supply and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 43 cents, total 21 inches 94 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 5 inches 77 cents in Khanapur, minimum 76 cents in Javli. Crops doing well. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 88 cents at Sindgi, minimum 1 inch 65 cents at Badami. Crops good everywhere. Cotton sowing in progress.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 4 inches 63 cents, total 40 inches 91 cents; rain throughout district, maximum 1 inch 91 cents in Murgod, minimum 39 cents in Khanapur. More wanted in the eastern talukas. Standing crops doing well. Weeding operations continue. Cotton sowing in progress. Prices gradually falling. Green grass available.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations. Varying from maximum 3 inches 5 cents in Nargund to minimum 10 cents in Ranebenna; total rainfall of season, maximum in Hangal 35 inches 83 cents, minimum in Ranebennur 9 inches 77 cents. Standing crops generally good. Cotton sowing continues, lands being prepared for late sowings. More rain wanted for paddyin Mallad talukas.

Kanara.—Rain favousable throughout district. Coast crops in ear. Weeding and transplanting above ghats.

Rajkot.—Rain 91 cents; total 17 inches 97 cents. Sowing of cotton and sesamum in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain 18 cents; total 16 inches 59 cents. Standing crops healthy.

Baroda.—Rain during week 47 cents; total 21 inches 73 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition. Sowing of late kharif crops and rice transplantation in progress in Kadi and Baroda divisions. Cotton crop slightly injured in Kamrej Taluka by heavy rains.

SERIOUS DEFICITS IN THE COMMISSARIAT.

WITH reference to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 24th instant, regarding certain deficiences in the treasury balances of the Commissariat Department at Kan, Upper Burma, amounting to about Rs. 22,000, writes the "Madras Mail," we hear that the delay in bringing the matter to light was due to the fact that the Commissary-General purposed disposing of the case by writing off the amounts and by accepting the resignation of his appointment in the Department by the Assistant Commissary-General and by the remand to regimental duty of the Warrant Officer concerned.

The Commander-in-Chief, however, is of opinion that his Excellency's views should have been elicited by the Commissary-General on the subject of writing off so large a sum before a recommendation to that effect was made to the Commissary-General-in-Chief. His Excellency is by no means disposed to accept as a satisfactory solution of the question the suggestions made by the Commissary-General, and considers that the matter should be sifted to the very bottom; and with this view the Secretary of State has been asked to direct the return to India of the Officer and Warrant Officer concerned. In June last, the General Officer Commanding Burma re-reported that another deficiency of over Rs. 10,000 had been brought to notice, and that a loss of Rs. 5,000 at Haka was under investigation. It is quite evident that there is need of a full and searching enquiry in view to bringing to justice those who may be responsible.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

VERY heavy rain has fallen at the Presidency; and in the consuming districts generally the fall has been abundant; but trade in all its branches is, if anything, duller than ever, the business-week having again been broken by native holidays. On most days nothing whatever has been done in Cotton either for export or local consumption; the Wheat market has been quiet, when not dull in tone, with a small business passing at rather lower rates, and Seeds have been in but small request for export, prices showing little change. There has not been much movement in Exchange this week and, at closing this evening, Bank Bills were 1-32d. higher than they were a week ago, while Credits were the same. Freights have been very dull for prompt shipment, demand for ready tonnage having been almost absent; but the forward market is unchanged. Government Paper has declined ⅛ per cent. in Fours. Shares have been neglected. Less has been doing in Imports; but prices generally are on the previous level.

MONEY.—In a week broken by native holidays like the one covered by Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued on Monday, there was not much scope for movement in the Money Market, and the sluggish course of business generally, in the period referred to, was reflected in the Banks' Return, which showed an increase in the Cash Balance of some 7½ lakhs compared with an addition of 48¼ lakhs in the week preceding. The falling off in the trade demand for money had continued, though in the item of Bills discounted there was some increase instead of the diminution which had been noticeable for many weeks past, a considerable addition having been made to private Deposits, while Loans had diminished slightly, the net contraction of trade requirements having been represented by 13¼ lakhs against 18¼ lakhs in the previous week. The Banks' minimum rate remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks reopened on Saturday after the *Gunpuri* holiday, and the feeling was quiet but steady. Very little business was done, however, in any direction, hardly a transaction having transpired either in Bank or Private Paper; and no sales of Gold were reported. The market closed with a weaker feeling, and with rates 1-32d. below the opening quotations. On Monday there was a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, at which business was done, and the rates gradually fell 1-32 to 1-16d. without anything further transpiring on this line; but Credits remained scarce, a few transactions being reported at 1s. 2¾d. for three months' sight Bills, the market closing steady. The market opened nominally easier on Tuesday on the receipt of lower quotations for Silver, say at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 17-32d. for Demand; but no buyers appearing thereat, rates hardened 1-32d. with a like result. For Credits, 1s. 2 11-16d. was named for three months' sight Bills, and a little was done at the rate, then at 1s. 2 23-32d., and, at the close there were only two buyers at 1s. 2¾d., the feeling being firm at closing. On Wednesday the market was firm at opening at 1s. 2¾d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate business having been reported. For Bank remittance, 1s. 2 17-32 and 1s. 2 9-16d. were quoted for Telegraphic and Demand respectively, but nothing was done, and rates advanced 1-32d.; little enquiry, however, being induced, and the market closed firm pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. This morning rates opened at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅞ for Demand, and a little business was done thereat; but quotations coming lower from Calcutta, our rates fell 1-32 to 1-16d. For Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d. was the opening rate, and this also fell 1-32d., at which business transpired; and the market closed quiet as ollows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 19-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 2¾d.
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 2⅞d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 2 27-32d.
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 2 ¾d.
Francs	3 months' sight	1·55¼
Do.	6 months' sight	1·56¼

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the BombayMint for the week ending 31st August, 1892.

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th August 1892	Rs. 1,98,74,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„ 18,66,000
	Rs. 2,17,40,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„ 19,01,000
	Rs. 1,98,39,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„ 27,45,000
	Rs. 2,25,84,000
Last week	„ 2,26,94,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER reopened on Saturday at a serious decline from last Thursday's closing rates, Fours for cash having been quoted at 103 9-16, the same rate having been named for the settlement, and the September account being called 103⅜. At this reduction the market was steady till the close, when 1-16 lower was named, 103, nominal, was still quoted for 4½ per Cents. The market opened with a firm feeling on Monday, and business was done in Fours for the settlement at 103¾; but the market weakened afterwards, and rates became 103 9-16 for Money and the Settlement, and 103 5-16 for the September account, recovering 1-16 per cent., however, at the close. On Tuesday the market was active in connection with the monthly settlement, and rates for Fours declined 7-16 for Money, and to close bargains for the August account, and 5-16 per cent. for September, 103 3-16 and 103 1-16, respectively, having been quoted. For 4½ per Cents, 102¾ was quoted. Yesterday a considerable reaction took place in the market, and Fours advanced to 104 for Money, and to 103¾ for Account, the feeling having been steady at the rise for a time. It was weaker, however, at closing, when Fours, for cash, left off at 103⅞. To-day the market has been irregular and rates for Fours have fluctuated a good deal. Early business was done at 104 1-16, and subsequently 103⅜ was reported; the market closing firm at 103⅝ for Money, and 103⅜ for Account; 4½ per Cents being called 102.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ½ per cent. lower, at 114½. But Trust Bonds are unchanged at 103½.

SHARES have again been without animation, hardly any transactions having taken place on days when the market has been open. The few changes which have taken place in our list since last Thursday evening are an advance of Rs. 25 on Hyderabad Cotton Mill Shares; of Rs. 5 in Hindostan; and of Rs. 2½ in David; and a decline of Rs. 25 each in Mahalakshmi and Western India; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas. In Press Scrip, Munmar, and New Berar have advanced Rs. 5 each; Mofussil is 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The heavy rains which have prevailed during the past week have considerably interfered with the up-country demand for *staple Grey Goods*. Prices may be called the same as before, some attempts to raise rates in the Bazaar having failed. Stocks are in the same compass as before, *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods are quite without change. A very small business has been done in *Local* Goods and rates are weaker; the Stocks now held are the largest ever known. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar this week have been 1,800 packages; those of *Local Goods* 500 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist*, and the market has been steady at previous rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday were 14,500 bales, with Exchange, at Rs. 226½ to Rs. 227. Here China demand is brisk for 10s, 12s, and 16s, prices of which counts are tending upwards. No. 20s is slightly weaker. The Sales for the week have been 5,000 bales; and the market closed steady with quotations the same as before.

METALS.—An advance of 4 annas per cwt. has been established in the price of *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* in a firm market, but with business upon only a moderate scale. *Iron* has been steady at an advance also of 4 annas, but has not been much wanted.

COAL has been firm and advancing. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, October and November shipment, at Rs. 17½; and of Davison's West Hartley in the same position, at Rs. 17 per ton; and forward sellers are now asking Rs. 18 and 17 per ton for Powell's and Davison's, respectively.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has been almost a blank during the past week, nothing whatever having been done for export, while the Mills have taken only about 1,500 bales of Oomra descriptions. The tone of the Market has been quiet throughout, and prices receded Re. 1 per candy the day before yesterday, but were otherwise quoted as before. The market closed quiet this evening with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than they were a week ago.

Not much more than half an inch of rain fell in any portion of the Bengal Cotton circle between last Thursday and Monday morning, and the plants looked well at Agra, and were flourishing and in flower at Beawar; but in the first-named district, and at Cawnpore, fine weather was required for weeding operations. The same need was being felt in the Oomra and Barsee districts of the Oomra circle; but the plants were doing well generally, and were in flower at Khangaum, Barsee, and Dhulia. At Broach, the crop continued to flourish in seasonable weather; and from the districts in the Dhollera circle from which telegraphic reports of the condition of the Cotton crop were received on Monday, viz., Wadwan and Bhownugger, accounts were favourable. Cotton sowing was making good progress at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle.

This morning's telegrams repeat the cry for fine weather from some districts of the Bengal and Oomra circles, and at Bellary Cotton sowing was retarded in low-lying fields owing to too much rain. But, generally speaking, the crop was in a flourishing condition; and at Wadwan, in the Dhollera circle, the plants could scarcely look better than they did.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	„	170—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	160—3d.
Do. Good	„	151—2 27-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	177—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	„	172—3 7-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	„	168—3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	178—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	„	171—3 3-16d.
Belatee, Fine	„	177—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	171—3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	„	180—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	„	176—3 9-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„	151—32d.
Westerns, Good	„	172—3 7-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales
For the week	1,434	8,398	4,557
From 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,602,798	1,792,816	1,875,201
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,649	1,201	4,049
From 1st Jan. to 31st August	847,767	972,775	1,306,247
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,126	2,802	631
From 1st Jan. to 31st August	139,231	109,956	57,329

WHEAT.—This market has been very quiet throughout the week, when not actually dull, and only a small export business has been transacted, while prices gave way slightly at the end of last week, and again the day before yesterday; though yesterday a better feeling was induced by firmer advices by wire from the other side.

SEEDS also have been quiet, and in but little request by shippers. *Linseed* declined slightly at the end of last week, but afterwards recovered the trifling fall; and this evening we quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-10-3 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-3-0 „
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 „
„ Red „	„ 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-5-0 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	184,021	314,496	85,508
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	8,707,035	11,371,636	4,772,250
Linseed for the week	24,380	36,502	21,516
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	3,440,067	4,279,112	2,020,651
Rapeseed for the week	23,316	22,562	2,551
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,323,218	1,256,496	883,158
Gingellyseed for the week	2,570	1,289	453
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	857,874	970,205	683,170

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	131,524	93,016	28,427
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	8,103,556	10,114,106	3,818,918
Linseed for the week	33,225	20,976	27,002
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	3,284,880	3,951,049	1,712,639
Rapeseed for the week	40,265	6,504	12,780
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,052,261	1,147,689	650,841
Gingellyseed for the week	3,539	604	1,000
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	944,143	1,024,582	837,662

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIRVIN—August 16, at Kamptee, C P, the wife of Surgeon-Captain T Girvin, Medical Staff, of a son.

TICKELL—August 25, at Simla, the wife of Charles Tickell, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FERGUSON—HAMBIDGE—August 20, at All 'Saints Church, Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Revd W F Thompson, Chaplain, Augustus Ferguson, Barrack Sergeant, M W D, Lucknow, East India, to Elizabeth Hambidge, Gloucestershire, England.

DEATHS.

BARNES—August 20, at Quetta, of typhoid fever, Winifred, the dearly loved wife of H S Barnes, I C S, Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

DOBSON—August 21, at Moulmein, Francis Horatio Dobson, late Superintendent of the Moulmein Jail.

MAWSON—August 21, at Rangoon, of dentition, Dorothy Madge (Dolly), the dearly loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W P Mawson, aged 17 months.

ROGERS—August 17, at Shahjehanpur, of typhoid fever, Archibald Colin Campbell Rogers, Resident Engineer, O & R Railway, son of the late Francis Rogers, H E I C S, aged 42 years.

URQUHART—August 23, at Jacobabad, George Moore Urquhart, Indian Civil Service, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1892.

THE first Year-Book of the Imperial Institute has been issued by the Executive Council, in fulfilment of one of the purposes specified in the charter of incorporation—the collection and dissemination of such information relating to trades and industries and other matters which may be of use to subjects of the Empire. The Executive Council last year decided upon the issue of a Year-Book dealing statistically with the physical geography, the natural resources, and the industries and commerce of the Colonies and India. The intention is to bring into one volume information on these and other important heads not hitherto to be found in one publication. The Year-Book has been planned by Sir J. R. Somers Vine in collaboration with Sir Frederick Abel, and the compilation effected by Mr. G. R. FitzGerald, the Librarian and Literary Assistant of the Institute. Sir F. Abel vouches for the success with which the compiler carried out his instructions. The revision of the proof-sheets relating to each individual colony was undertaken by the respective Government authorities, who expressed their approval, while making additions and modifications bringing the information up to the latest date. It is claimed that this official revision gives the work an authoritative character as regards the Colonies. It would appear that a similar revision was not available for the considerable portion of the work assigned to India and its dependencies. But great pains have been bestowed upon the comprehensive compilation of data from official sources. A useful historical sketch is prefixed to the account of each Colony, showing how they came into the possession of the Crown, and the steps by which they attained to their present growth and prosperity. It would have been a work of supererogation to write a sketch of the building up of the Indian Empire, the leading facts of which are more familiar than is the case with the Colonies, most of which have, as is well said by the compiler, passed from insignificance and even comparative barbarism to exalted positions in the commercial and civilised world during the present reign. It is, indeed, somewhat startling to be reminded in the brief historical retrospect of New Zealand history, that it was only in 1840 that the sovereignty of that country was ceded to Her Majesty by the Maori Chiefs, who up to that time could boast that they held undisputed sway over the North Island, which was half as large again as Scotland, and the Middle Island, which was as large as England and Wales. Victoria came into existence in 1851; Queensland only in 1859, and Western Australia is not yet two years old.

A good idea of the infinite variety and the immensity of the territories constituting the British Empire is conveyed by glancing over the pages which chronicle some of the later additions to our possessions. The boundaries of British Zambesia and Nyassa Land have only been defined—with powers to expand—within the last two years. The area of the sphere, actual and prospective, brought under British authority north and south of the Zambesi exceeds 500,000 square miles. Only two years ago Fort Salisbury, somewhere in the heart of that region, had no existence even on the map. Since then a good hotel has been started, a local newspaper set up, and lawyers, surveyors, and auctioneers amongst others, are practising their callings. A little further to the north, British East Africa has been brought under our civilising influence, the area being estimated at 750,000 square miles—six and a-half times the area of the United Kingdom. Few people are aware of the existence of the Niger Territories, administered by the Royal Niger Company. The general public have not yet quite realised that regions, covering half a million square miles, with a population of twenty or twenty-five millions have been secured to Great Britain by three hundred treaties, the validity of which was recognised by a German agreement in 1886, and by a French agreement in 1890. The governor of this territory is Lord Aberdare, who resides in London, and the secretariat is on the Victoria Embankment. Politicians who like to predict possible complications will be gratified by knowing that the agreement with France draws the frontier line to a point on Lake Tchad, which French explorers have been seeking to make a French lake. Under the agreement, the Company claims three Saharan provinces, while France claims the whole of the Sahara as falling to her share in the partition of Africa arranged with Lord Salisbury. In another direction there is also a question of delimitation. An International Commission will have to arrange several little details in regions ten thousand miles distant from the Pamirs. The secretary of the Royal Niger Company, who supplies the Year-Book with notes on these interesting territories, mentions significantly that the powerful Kingdom of Borgu, which was two years ago brought within the jurisdiction of the Company, runs with the north of the Kingdom of Dahomey, "which has not yet been appropriated by any European Power." We have here possibly the sufficing reason for the haste with which the French have despatched a naval and a military force to bombard the towns of the King of Dahomey on the sea-coast. Pending the eventual disposal of the territories of the King of Dahomey, who has taken the field with his Amazons, we may pause to count up the mileage added to our Colonial Empire in Africa within the last three or four years. Without counting Bechuana Land, and saying nothing of other areas relatively insignificant, 500,000 square miles have been acquired through which the Zambesi flows; 750,000 square miles between the Indian Ocean, the Great Lakes, and the Nile; and 500,000 square miles between the Niger, Sahara, and Lake Tchad have been brought under the British Flag. These vast territories are not after all more barbarous than was New Zealand when added to the Empire in the year 1840. They are far more populous, and ought to be capable of even greater development. A Year-Book which brings into one focus all that concerns the physical geography and the natural resources of the British Empire is obviously one of the needs of our time.

The hundred and thirty pages devoted to India contain a carefully-digested mass of statistical and other information which is useful for reference and instructive for the English and the general reader. But for us in India it contains little that is new. The material assistance derived from the official reports of Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., on the trade of India, is fully acknowledged. It could be wished that when preparing the next issue of the Year-Book, that expert could be prevailed upon to contribute the chapter relating to India. Very full information is given regarding the trade, chief products, and manufactures of this country, but it is chiefly conveyed in tabular statements. No exposition is attempted of the sources, possibilities, and limitations of Indian commerce. The analysis of the trade of India with the United Kingdom, the Continent, the Further East, and Australasia is thorough, and very carefully done. It is remarked that the direct trade of India with the Continent is growing in greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom. The old practice of making all shipments to London and Liverpool for distribution to foreign markets no longer prevails to the same extent. All the principal articles which India imports come from the United Kingdom, France supplying a very small quantity. The direct trade with Germany and Belgium shows a large increase. We export to Germany cotton and jute, hides, skins and indigo, and import matches, salt and woollen manufactured goods, and lately sugar. We may mention that German beet-sugar seems likely to supersede the Mauritius cane sugar, at all events in Western India. The trade with Italy is falling off; cotton is now the principal article exported to that market. The export of wheat to Italy is said to depend upon the Russian harvests, Odessa being nearer than Bombay to the ports of the Peninsula. But in these later years when Russia has been afflicted with recurring famine, Italy has nearly ceased to take our wheat. Indian wheat is especially suitable to the manufacture of macaroni, and in 1886-87 wheat to the value of Rx. 2,078,109 was exported to Italy. Last year the quantity fell to Rx. 185,000. Nevertheless British Consular authorities have stated that Indian wheat can be delivered at such a low price in Italian ports as to render wheat-growing in that country unprofitable. The trade of India with other continental States is inconsiderable. Very useful diagrams show at a glance the amount of trade between the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies *inter se*, and with the Foreign countries and shows how steadily the external trade of India has progressed in these later years.

THE fearful outbreak of cholera at Hamburg has evidently found the authorities unprepared to grapple with it. The thousand deaths which occurred in five days, according to the proportion usually observable in severe epidemics, may be taken to indicate at least three thousand seizures. The hospital accommodation in even the largest cities would have been overtasked by so sudden a demand for accommodation and treatment. The doctors and nurses are insufficient in number, and it is stated that the corridors of the hospitals are blocked with the dead and the clothes of the victims. It is strange that sufficient assistance has not been sent from Berlin and the other large cities which have so far escaped the visitation. The panic which must arise from the breakdown of the hospital arrangements, and the knowledge that four hundred corpses are lying unburied in one shed, can not fail to increase the mortality. The Eastern apologue which represents the plague, when reproached with killing twenty thousand of the inhabitants of Cairo answering "Nay, I only killed ten thousand; Fear killed the rest!" applies equally to cholera. According to Sir William Gull and other eminent authorities, the symptoms of cholera are due to an early and severe depression of the nervous centres. Every symptom of cholera is producable by the effects of fear, which depresses the nervous system and turns the secretions to poison. The "universal indignation" expressed because the authorities at Hamburg delayed the admission that cholera was prevalent would be more reasonably vented on the omission to make adequate arrangements for dealing with the epidemic before it had taken possession of the city. The prevalence in Europe of the belief, exploded in India, that cholera is contagious, makes it a very difficult question to decide whether the early dissemination of a knowledge of the presence of the malady is expedient or prudent. Reticence, even if in itself desirable, is quite out of the question in England, where every case as it occurs is at once made public. Several sporadic cases have been reported in different parts of the country—two in London, four in Liverpool, and three in Dover. These cases are irrespective of those traceable to vessels recently arrived from Hamburg. In many respects England is better prepared to meet and defy the cholera than on former occasions. Irrespective of the practical efficacy of the sanitary improvements which have been effected in recent years, the confidence thereby inspired will add to the resisting power of all classes of the community.

WITH the previous sanction of the Government of India, a new set of rules relating to District Police Officers was yesterday formally announced. The rules are to come into force directly after the next approaching examination, so the new batch will come under them as soon as admitted. A class of not more than ten police probationers will be constituted; the pay of each being two hundred rupees per mensem. This is to be the gross probationary pay, and no extra allowances will be made. Under a Police Superintendent, each probationer will be placed that he may learn his work and prepare for his examinations. So soon as these are successfully gone through his remuneration is increased by fifty rupees. No allowances are to be given unless the youthful officer shall be appointed to perform the duties of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, when he will receive the ordinary travelling allowance, but unless all his examinations have been passed, and he have attained the age of twenty years he will not be entitled to any acting allowance. Conditions of confirmation are laid down, foremost being the stipulation that no probationer shall be confirmed in a substantive appointment unless he has got through his examinations and unless the Governor in Council is satisfied both as to his general conduct during his term of probation and as to his having given proof during that term of practical aptitude for police duties. The priority of the date on which the examinations are passed will affect the seniority of officers, but Government reserves the right of drafting into the service military or other officers, to the higher grades, whenever it may appear desirable to do so. Probationers failing to pass their examinations are as before liable to be removed from the service, but the rules are elastic enough to allow ample opportunities to a man of ordinary energy and intelligence. Still it appears a little hard that after passing in one vernacular he should even after fourteen years be liable to be transferred to a district where another vernacular is spoken, and be liable to set to work again and learn it under a penalty of a ten per cent. reduction from his pay.

REGARDING no subject is there a greater divergence of opinion than as to the evolution of Indian tobacco. While on the one hand we hear that it is impossible to obtain cheroots of such excellence as our predecessors were wont to smoke, on the other hand we hear that nothing affords a more striking evidence of the development of native industries than the improvement of the Indian cheroot. The adherents of the former dogma are in the majority however, notwithstanding the recent declaration by English tobacconists that the patrons of Indian cigar manufactories secure absolutely pure tobacco. Those who are in search of such a cigar as was to be found in the days of John Company have laid it down that the Burma cheroot is now the only one which approaches this ideal, and they adhere to this opinion despite any argument to the contrary. Unfortunately however for them the pure Burma cheroot is as great a rarity as good French claret at the present day as a glance at the Burma trade and navigation returns will show. Burma has exported practically no indigenous tobacco, either raw or manufactured, within the past twelve months. Instead of exporting she has imported tobacco from India to the tune of almost twenty-three million pounds for which she has paid some fifty-one lakhs of rupees. The bulk of it was obtained from Bengal, Madras, and even Bombay contributed to the supply. The value of imported tobacco exceeded that of the previous year by fourteen lakhs of rupees; the increase being attributed to the failure of the tobacco crop in Upper Burma. These facts may not be comforting to smokers but they are incontrovertible.

THERE is no foundation whatever for the rumour which has been going the round of some native papers that Mr. Naylor, who recently retired from the Civil Service, is about to return to Bombay to take charge of some business in this city. There has never been any question of Mr. Naylor returning to India on such an errand.

THE Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis, B.A., B.D., has been granted an extension of leave of ten days from the 7th November.

LIEUTENANT H. D. MEREWETHER, Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been permitted to return to duty.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY, Indian Civil Service, has relinquished charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Assistant Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan.

THE case brought by the Bombay Tramway Company against Mr. Soundy for libel, which was set down for hearing on the 29th August, has, by consent of parties, been postponed, but has been definitely fixed for hearing on the 17th inst.

THE services of Captain R. P. Colomb, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MR. R. C. BROWN, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector in the district of Sholapur, has been appointed a Magistrate of the first-class in that district.

MR. C. C. BOYD, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, second class, will be a visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Belgaum.

MR. E. M. PRATT, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thana, has been granted leave for three months and fifteen days.

MR. H. R. COOK, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. R. HATCH, M. B., F.R.C.S., Acting Senior Medical Officer, in charge of Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, Bombay, has been granted three months' leave.

MR. F. H. JONES has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for the Province of Sind.

FROM the 20th to the 26th instant, 13 East Indians, 25 Native Christians, 458 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedas died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 539 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 397. The deaths are thus classified:—34 from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 7 from measles, 184 from fevers, 90 from dysentery, 27 from diarrhœa, and 193 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 61·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 45·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 30, was 587, giving a death-rate of 34·83 per annum per thousand as against 32·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·88 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 127 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 71, phthisis; 3, measles; 12, cholera; 2, leprosy; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 95, affections of the respiratory organs; 32, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 37, still-born; 68, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 21; Brahmin, 23; Lingayet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 290; Hindu outcaste, 56; Musalman, 134; Parsee, 24; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 316 as against 350 the corresponding period of last year, and 323 the average over the past five years.

THE English cricketers will be in Allahabad sometime in the latter half of January, and Lord Hawke has already written out to inquire if a team representing all India will be able to meet them there. Allahabad, thinks the *Pioneer*, is more aptly situated than any other station for such an event, and it is to be hoped the secretaries of the different clubs in India will co-operate with the Allahabad Secretary so as to make it possible to fall in with the visitors' wishes. Meanwhile, Lord Harris has been asked to captain the all-India team at Allahabad, and unquestionably, if there is one man in India who could do this better than another, it is the Governor of Bombay.

SOME curious information is contained in the report of the Committee on Colour Vision appointed by the Council of the Royal Society. It appears that the defect most common, and therefore most dangerous, is what is known as redgreen blindness, which fails to distinguish between red and green, and both are often mistaken for white. As these three colours are those generally used for signals at sea as well as on land, rigorous tests ought to be applied to those who seek employment in positions where the safety of human life depends upon a complete power of accurate and rapid discrimination. Sometimes colour blindness of one pronounced kind or another runs in a family, and it is found much less among women than among men. Cases are on record where it was caused by disease and by the excessive use of tobacco. With respect to the latter Mr. E. Nettleship, in his evidence before the committee, stated that he had never seen a case where alcohol solely had caused colour blindness, but there is abundant testimony that tobacco alone can cause it in teetotalers, especially if the smokers use such tobacco as shag, cavendish, and strong cigars. Cases also occurred among women smokers.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FEMALE SUFFRAGE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 31.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has adopted the Female Suffrage Bill.

MR. GLADSTONE CHARGED BY A HEIFER.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Mr. Gladstone was yesterday charged by a heifer in Hawarden Park and knocked down. The Premier escaped without hurt though he was severely shaken. He was compelled to take refuge behind a tree from the attacks of the animal which was eventually shot.

THE CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

REVOLTING DETAILS.

Advices from Hamburg state that the most ghastly confusion exists there in grappling with the cholera. The doctors and nurses are quite inadequate and the corridors of the hospitals are blocked with corpses and packages of the patients' clothing.

Four hundred corpses are lying unburied in one shed.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Two deaths from cholera have taken place at Islington.

M. VAMBERY ON THE PAMIR QUESTION.

A letter from M. Vambery has appeared in the newspapers in which he takes a grave view of the Pamir question, and says that China and Afghanistan are powerless to stop the Russian advance. The time, he says, for British forbearance is past, and if words are unavailing then deeds must follow.

THE COSSACKS AT ASTRABAD.

TEHERAN, Aug. 31.

The Cossacks have left Astrabad.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was opened this evening by H. E. Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief. A large number of spectators, including H. E. the Governor, was present. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the Lancashire Fusiliers. The total number of exhibits this year was less than in previous years. There were 25 classes in carpentering, but the work was not quite up to the standard in cabinet. The joiners work was well represented. Corporal Craig, Royal Lancaster Regiment, and Havildar Rowjee, of the 28th Pioneers, were both awarded prizes of Rs. 50 each in turning and fancy wood-work which was not better patronized. In portable furniture in wood, many good things were exhibited. Pioneer Kinder, Royal Lancaster Regiment, made a camp-table, and was awarded a prize of Rs. 30. Havildar Rowjee, of the Pioneers, was awarded the second prize for his wooden bedstead. The articles turned out by the Sappers and Miners in their workshop was excellently made, and very moderate prices were marked. In ironmongery and tin and wire-work there were very few exhibits. In cutlery and highly-finished steel, iron, and brass work there was undoubtedly a splendid case of horse shoe belonging to Quartermaster Sergeant Turner of the Worcester Regiment. In saddlery and leather work there was a good number of harnesses exhibited, and good work was done by the 25th Rifles and 28th Pioneers men; while shoe-makers' work of every description was very good. Private Koolman of the Yorkshire Regiment was awarded Rs. 30. Tailors' work done by soldiers was also exhibited; some real good patch-work was done by the Sappers and Miners. The work in photography was remarkably fair. Some excellent maps and plans were exhibited by the Poona Horse and the 7th Hussars men, and were highly commended upon. Sergeant-Major Downing, of the Bombay Volunteers, exhibited some fine oil paintings. In machinery, models, &c., Private Brace, Worcester Regiment, took the first prize this year. The machine he made was exhibited at work before. The soldiers' wives' needle work was largely exhibited, but they were not so good as in the previous years.

This year's essay had for its subject "The best way to induce such castes as the Deccan Mahrattas, Bhils, and other warlike classes in the Bombay Presidency to enlist in the Army." There were thirteen competitors. The committee has not yet awarded prizes.

The Exhibition will remain open for a week.

In declaring the Exhibition open Sir George Greaves said:—"General Blundell, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—This is the 27th year of this Exhibition, and we may therefore say that it is a time-honoured institution. We may also claim for it that it is a successful institution, because it goes on from year to year, and though it does not gain much it does not lose ground. There are forty more exhibitors this year than there were last year, and that is saying a great deal, for every day the soldier has his military work to do, and he is occupied almost every hour. The lucky fellow! It is also an interesting institution for things that soldiers and their families do, and the work they show must be most interesting to us all. I do not think that in these days you can expect more than you see here, or much improvement in work; but if you go round the rooms you will see some things which show great care and skill." The General afterwards thanked the committee and Major Moss, the honorary secretary.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

The Secretary of the Madras branch of the Indian Currency Association has received a reply from the Government of India to the telegram despatched after the recent public meeting. The Government of India fully recognise the gravity of the situation to which attention is called by the resolution. They have already addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, and regret that they are unable, at present, to communicate any further information to the public for the reasons stated in a recent letter to Mr. Mackay.

TRADE IN PONDICHERRY.

The latest official returns show that the trade in Pondicherry is falling off.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE REPLY TO THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The reply to the Amir has from all accounts taken the form of an ultimatum, carrying with it the force of arms, and there can be no question of its result. In view of the outrages caused in the Gomal as a direct result of the interference of the Amir's agents with the Waziris, precautionary measures have been taken to warn troops to be in readiness to reinforce detachments now in the Gomal in order to hold the Pass completely. It is said, of course, that this movement depends upon the line of action the Amir will take when he receives the ultimatum. It has been decided, therefore, to strengthen the force now at Kajuri Kach, on the Gomal River, by four guns, No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery; two squadrons, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 2nd Sikhs, and 5th Punjab Infantry, all from Dera Ismael Khan. The Kajuri Kach force now numbers four hundred with two guns and a force of similar strength from Bannu has arrived in the Bitani country. The total, therefore, in the neighbourhood of Gomal amounts to a thousand and two hundred.

DESERTIONS IN THE AMIR'S CAMP.

The Hazaras are having their own way of it as reports to hand speak of large desertions from the Amir's Army employed against them. It is supposed that this is due to want of supplies and the difficult country operating against the Afghans.

OFFICERS FOR GILGIT.

The officers selected for service at Gilgit will rendezvous at Gilgit on the 15th of September.

THE LEE-METFORD MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Some seven thousand of the Lee-Metford Magazine Rifles have reached India, and orders have been issued that twenty-five rifles with a complement of 300 rounds of ammunition for each are to be served out to all British Infantry Regiments for instruction purposes. The Lee-Metford also has been issued to all schools of musketry. The Pachmarhi school has been fortunate enough to secure a Maxim gun with the working of which the officers there will become acquainted.

TRANSPORT MULES FOR DERA ISMAEL KHAN.

One hundred transport mules are being sent from Rawalpindi to Dera Ismail Khan as transport reserve for the station.

SECRETARY TO THE INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION.

Colonel George Richardson, Commandant of 18th Bengal Lancers, has accepted the post of honorary secretary, Indian Polo Association, vice Captain Laming, 18th Hussars, now on the sick list.

A RAILWAY ROBBERY.

A young European, named Rose, ex-ticket-collector, North-Western Railway, is awaiting his trial at Raniganj for having stolen from the mail train between Raniganj and Asansol a hand-bag belonging to Colonel Galloway, R. A., travelling from Howrah to Catgodam. The bag contained currency notes and other valuables to the amount of Rs. 500. When Rose was arrested by Inspector O'Connor, Burdwan division, at Lahore, he was wearing the Colonel's watch and made a clean breast of his guilt.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

Captain Lane, 43rd Field Battery, R.A., has been selected to officiate as Staff Captain, Royal Artillery Poona Circle, on the departure on leave of Captain Anderson to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

First-Class Master Gunner Clarke, R.A., has been selected for promotion to a commission as Lieutenant (district officer) in district establishment, Royal Artillery, in England.

Captain Chapman has been appointed to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, during the absence of Lieutenant Moss, on twelve months' furlough.

Captain Lovett, 2nd Glo'ster Regiment, has been appointed to act as Station Staff Officer at Nasirabad, in consequence of Captain Kreyer being on the sick list at Bombay.

Captain Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been struck off the list of officers detailed to attend the Dalhousie Garrison Class.

2nd-Lieutenant Hancock, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has passed the preliminary examination in Russian.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Sept. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia left here at 4 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Khedive left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular left here at 6 p.m., to-day.

N. L. steamer Salier from Australia arrived.

HONGKONG, Sept. 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe from Bombay arrived this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Surat left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet, rather more enquiry at low prices, but not much doing.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	38⅛

THE MAIL DEPARTURES.

It is officially notified that beginning with Saturday, the 24th September, the homeward overland mail steamers will leave Bombay on Saturdays, at 2 p.m., until further notice. The last homeward steamer leaving Bombay under the monsoon arrangement will be that leaving on Friday, the 16th September, 1892. Foreign parcels should be posted and foreign money-orders obtained in time to arrive in Bombay on Friday. Parcels and money-orders arriving in Bombay on Saturday will be liable to detention till the following mail.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

NAWAB MEHDI HASSAN VS. MITRA.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 29.

Before Mr. Bosanquet, C.S., the first hearing came on to-day of the case, in which Nawab Mehdi Hassan charges one Mitra with defamation. The complainant is the Home Secretary of the Nizam's Government and the defendant is a Bengali, who has been settled in Hyderabad for the last few years as an occasional reporter to a local paper, and since to a newspaper in Calcutta. The accused, showily dressed in Hydorabad fashion, with a gold and jewelled sword-belt, was a conspicuous figure beside his counsel, Mr. Eardley Norton, of the Madras Bar, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, solicitor of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Inverarity, of the Bombay bar, instructed by Mr. Forbes, a local pleader, appeared for the prosecution.

The Magistrate having taken his seat, Mr. Inverarity at once rose and opened the case. The defamation complained of, he said, was contained in a pamphlet, printed on the 13th of March last, by the order of the accused and published in April. It was of two kinds, as both Mr. and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan were attacked therein. Mr. Mehdi Hassan only prosecutes on the present occasion, leaving for another occasion the defamation on his wife. To sum up shortly the main defamatory allegations in that pamphlet are: (1) That Mr. and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan were never married; (2) that well knowing she was a loose woman he palmed her off as his wife; and (3) that sending his alleged wife to certain officials, and specially to the late Sir Salar Jung II., it was by her influence, thus obtained, that he became Home Secretary of the Nizam's Government. Counsel would prove that all and each of these allegations were absolutely untrue. Mr. Mehdi Hassan made the acquaintance of his wife in her father's house before he was married; since then and before she led a perfectly pure and respectable life; that the marriage was perfectly a valid one, and, above all, that Mr. Mehdi Hassan has all along asserted and believed it to be so, and does so at the present moment. Among the first things to be noticed in the pamphlet is that it purports to be issued by a person who avowedly wishes to be responsible for his statements. He gives his name. Inured to the pleasures of the zenana, he has himself, he says, enjoyed this lady's favours; he declares himself to have been a pupil of the Canning College, and it was her position, he asserts, in Hyderabad society into which he was introduced when here on a visit that prompted him to write what he did. But all the circumstances so suggestive of truth, are entirely false. The name is a fictitious one; no such person was ever known to Mr. Mehdi Hassan or his wife; no pupil of the name was ever at the Canning College, and no such person as a visitor to Hyderabad had been ever heard of in society there. All this is, of course, very material in the event of any attempt at justification, if good faith is to be proved. Mr. Inverarity here referred in some detail to the reasons alleged in the pamphlet itself for its publication, and laid emphasis on the first that while *apparently* counting on the document the fullest inquiry, the most absolute and systematic precautions were taken for concealing not only the real authors, but even Mitra's connection with the defamation. The political character of this vile document will also be observed from the fact that it was written two years before it was published. The state of the political atmosphere did not favour its publication at that time. We get at this fact by undersigned and intrinsic evidence in the pamphlet itself. The real object of the attack was, of course, the Ministry of Sir Asman Jah, but the conspirators were evidently afraid then to use the weapon they had so carefully prepared. That this pamphlet was really written in 1890 is seen from p. 3, where the writer refers to the events of 1872 and 1873 as "eighteen years ago"—the period that is when some of the pupils mentioned were in fact as stated, at the Canning College. And if among these pupils if there was no Mirza Bakir Hussain capable of writing this pamphlet, there was another person there, who in his person answers to the description Mirza Fakir Hussain gives of himself. This person openly mentioned elsewhere in the pamphlet as having also enjoyed this lady's favours is Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami; he indeed was at the Canning College in 1873, and went up for his degree and was plucked, and the events of his career otherwise correspond to the description of the fictitious Bakir Hussain. Under Section 105 of the Evidence Act, the onus of proving the fact that brings the defence within the exceptions in the Penal Code, falls, of course, upon the accused. Most of the persons mentioned in the pamphlet are present and available in Hyderabad, and we will look to the accused to put all these persons in the witness-box. When Syed Ali Belgrami comes into that box, if he ever dares to come there, I shall have some very ugly questions to ask him about this Bakir Hussain, and the similarity of that personage's experience to the events of his own life. The accused Mitra is, of course, only a tool in the hands of the real persons intriguing against the Nizam's Government behind him, hoping that through the Home Secretary they will injure and damage the entire Ministry. Another point is that no less than nine persons are alleged in the pamphlet to have been criminally intimate with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. First, we have the writer himself and three others—the joint-stock company, of these, Mahomed Akbar Khan is in the Nizam's Police. We must see that the defence calls him. Another person is Rafi-ud-din, who is a brother or cousin of Nawab Sarwar Jung—another very important gentleman in this case, whose presence in the witness-box, on behalf of the accused, I look forward to with particular concern, as I hope to extract from him some interesting information regarding the authorship of this vile pamphlet. On p. 5 the names of three more persons are given, who either enjoyed this lady's favours or are perfectly acquainted with all her antecedents. Among these are Sarwar Jung himself and Syed Hussain Belgrami and Syed Ali Belgrami, while the ninth person is Shuja-at Ali. I have already alluded to the particulars so fictitiously circumstantial which place the defamation in the most malicious manner possible. It purports to be both written under the writer's own signature, who is only too willing to come forward to support his statements. Two of these nine persons wrote at once absolutely denying the allegations concerning them and Syed Hassan and Shuja-at Ali will come here to entirely repudiate all connection with, and knowledge of, the circumstances mentioned concerning them in the pamphlet. As to the seven others, we will expect to see them here in the witness-box called on behalf of the defendant. No other evidence will do, if that mentioned in the pamphlet itself is deliberately withheld when the persons are present and their evidence available in Hyderabad. With reference to the truth of these allegations, I may again repeat that it is absolutely untrue that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was other than a perfectly pure and respectable woman when my client offered to marry her; and after the marriage she has continued to live with him, wherever he was living, always as his honorable and faithful wife. I am reluctant even to suppose such a thing, but even if Mrs. Mehdi Hassan were such as she is alleged to have been it would not affect the charge against Mitra, unless he can prove Mehdi Hassan's complaisance, and acted with the knowledge he is alleged to have acted with. Even if these allegations were true, nothing but a feeling of loathing and disgust arise to see these things raked up after twenty years. Mrs. Medhi Hassan's father was Captain Donnelly a retired Warrant Officer from the Ordnance or Commissariat Department, who, like other respectable lads enlisted—and might have done worse in his youth. His brother, more fortunate, was a Deputy Surgeon on the Madras side. Her mother was the daughter of Captain Mitchel. In 1872 she was living with her father at Lucknow, when Mehdi Hassan made their acquaintance and where the affection between them began, which has happily continued unabated to the present day. The father objected to his daughter marrying Mehdi Hassan and she returned with her father to the Punjab, where she lived with him up to the day of his death in 1873. After that event she corresponded with Mehdi Hassan again when she was living with her friend, Mrs. Evans, at Delhi. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are still living and I shall probably apply for a commission to examine them. While living there the marriage was arranged for, and Miss Donnelly was brought to Lucknow by Mrs. Evans, where after Mehdi Hassan's return from Jubbulpur the ceremony was gone through. Two witnesses were present and signed the contract of marriage; another of the attesting witnesses arrived too late for the ceremoney, but signed the contract. His relatives were naturally opposed to his marrying a person not of his own race, but Miss Donnelly became a Mahomedan before marriage and for nine or ten years observed pardah. Later on, however, she has been attending Christian places of worship. This contract of marriage is signed by both Mr. Mehdi Hassan and his wife and attested first by the witnesses of the marriage, and afterwards by three others, two of these Mehdi Hassan's uncles and the third a near relative. Of these attesting witnesses Inayat Ali is, unfortunately for us, dead, and yet the event is perhaps not so unfortunate, for as we can prove his signature, that fact itself, the death having occurred so many years ago, will go a long way to prove the genuineness of the document. Moreover, the marriage was never kept a secret. Within a week all his relatives were informed of it, and from the time of the marriage Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was recognised and visited by all the best Mahomedan families as his wife. Then we come to Hyderabad, where Mr. and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan have always lived in the full light of the public eye. It is impossible, therefore, that she could have carried on a career of infamy, and, if she did there can be no difficulty in calling the host of minor officials who were criminally intimate with her and proving that Mehdi Hassan was her accomplice. There is another matter I would refer to, one of the allegations reflects on the character of a nobleman now dead, and it is stated that through her influence it was that Salar Jung advanced Mehdi Hassan to be Home Secretary; that they were seen together at all hours of the day and night. I need hardly go any further at present. If there is any attempt at justification, I shall of course claim to call witnesses in reply, for it is impossible at this stage to foresee what case the defendant is going to set up, or what witnesses he will call. The first that should be called are, of course, those named in the pamphlet. If not called, we shall have the natural inference from their absence, and if they come into the witness-box, we hope to have the falsehood of the statements in the pamphlet shown out of their own mouth. I may say again that we have made enquiries at the Canning College. It is alleged that three of the four persons who formed the "joint-stock company" for keeping Miss Donnelly went up for their degree and plucked; the result, it is suggested, of their debauched conduct and neglect of their books; we have ascertained that no such person as Bakir Hussain was at the Canning College in those years; that Rafi-ud-din was there, but never went up for a degree and therefore was not plucked; that Yusuf-ud-din did go for his degree and was plucked; and that Mahomed Akbar Khan was not a student at all, and of course, was not plucked. I do not expect to see him here, but if I do, we may learn something from the coincidence. Anyhow, it is curious, that Syed Ali Belgrami did go up for his degree that year and that he was plucked; that he is no fictitious person, but is now in Hyderabad. This, of course, does not enable us to proceed against him, but the fact is important. There is another person also whom we cannot prosecute; Nawab Sarvar Jung is not within the jurisdiction of this Court, but belongs to the Nizam's household, and his Highness has not given permission to do so as yet. I may say that the whole procedure adopted in regard to this pamphlet negatives good faith. The proper course would be, supposing the writer to be actuated by the motives alleged in the pamphlet, would be to report the matter to the Nizam, to the Minister, or to the Resident, instead of posting large quantities of the pamphlet from Bombay to Hyderabad, to every official and every Mess, and Club, and to other parts of India. The object was, of course, a political one—to ruin Mehdi Hassan, and through him to ruin the Nizam's Ministry. It was, of course, known that Mehdi Hassan was not at the time in Hyderabad, and we all know that if a lie has half-an-hour's start the truth seldom overtakes it, and most men are unfortunately only too ready to believe scandal and evil of others. As to the accused, we know he is a mere tool well paid, as we shall show, to receive and endure the imprisonment to which he may be sentenced. I shall call evidence to prove that he was even prepared to sell the opposite party, his own friends, if he was paid his own price for it.

P. St. L. Connor was the first witness called. He said: I am the manager of the "Hyderabad Record" I have known the accused Mitra for two or three years. Press. He was formerly editor of the "Hyderabad Record." He spoke to me regarding matter to be printed, about two or three months before it was printed. He said he would have work of a private nature, and asked if I would undertake to have it done. I agreed. He came too often afterwards; he used to visit me three or four times a week. I can't tell the date, but it was in March. I was in hospital at the time. He came there and reminded me of my promise to print work for him, and asked if I would get it done. I said: 'Yes.' He asked how I would manage it as I was sick. I said that did not matter. I would order it to be done. He asked me to get printed on a Sunday, because the work was of a private nature, and he did not want other people to see it. I agreed and ordered the foreman to arrange for the work. He asked what would be the cost of 300 copies of about 6 or 8 small pages. I charged him Rs. 50 for paper and all, and he agreed. He sent a cheque for H. S. Rs. 30 on the Hyderabad Banking Company. I cashed that cheque, and got the money. The foreman himself was not to come to work, The conversation with Mitra took place about Thursday, and the work was to be done on Sunday. I myself was not able to attend office on that Sunday. I asked Mr. Fischer to attend for me. The peon was to wait at the office door as usual with the keys. I told Fischer that the work was for Mitra, and as he, (Fischer) had printing work of his own to do, this was a good opportunity to have it done. I saw the bundles of copies on the Sunday evening at the hospital. They were brought to me by the peon to be bound and despatched. I came to know what the nature of the pamphlet was as soon as Fischer came, for he told me. I then looked at the pamphlet for myself. I saw Mitra after that the same evening (Sunday). I took him to task for not telling me what the nature of the work to be done was, and he told me not to be afraid. I objected to give him the pamphlet, but he persuaded me to give them up, saying that they were not for distribution here but in England. For Hyderabad, he said, others were being printed in Bombay, and, therefore, that it could not be known that I had had anything to do with the printing of the pamphlet. I saw the name at the foot of the pamphlet. He said nothing particular as to who signed the pamphlet. Some time after he told me it was a fictitious name. I saw and had the MS. Mitra gave it into my hands, but I did not open it. I sent it on to the Press on the following morning. This is one of the copies of the pamphlet. (Ex. A.) I gave Mr. Mitra six copies of the pamphlet the first day; the balance I forwarded to Mitra's house. I received the balance of money through one of Mr. Mitra's friends in the hospital. I knew afterwards that the pamphlet was published in Hyderabad. I reproached Mitra about it afterwards. On returning from Bombay he told me that he had had them there, and forwarded them by post; that those I had printed were not circulated in Hyderabad but that they had reached England by them. He used to visit me very often until he heard that proceedings were taken.

Cross-examination reserved.

JEYPORE SCHOOL OF ART CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to give publication in your columns to a small matter, which may be of service to purchasers of articles at the School of Art, Jeypore. On the 23rd or 24th August I bought a brass tray teapoy 26 inches diameter; I was informed that the cost of the same would be Rs. 26 plus Rs. 4 for the wooden stand. I requested the individual who represented the School of Art to pack the said articles and despatch by rail at my expense, to a certain station. I did not enquire about packing charges, and naturally assumed that they would be 8 or 12 annas, basing my supposition on the average charges of Indian tradesmen.

The packing case was roughly 30" by 30" by 8". In due course the bill arrived with a Rs. 3 charge for packing and despatch to station. I remonstrated; and the enclosed is the reply I received. The packing case was the usual deal covering, and I regard the whole memo. as exorbitant. I append the details for public information in accordance with my promise to the School of Art:—

Memo	Rs.	a.	p.	
Box	1	4	0	!!
Numda	0	5	6	
Papers	0	2	0	!
String	0	0	6	
Grass	0	1	0	!
Rope (sic)	0	0	6	
Board	0	0	6	
Nails	0	1	0	!
Coolie hire to station	0	2	0	
Carpenter's labour	0	3	0	
Total	2	4	0	

The notes of exclamation are mine.

TRAVELLER.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Savory	Mr Alladinkhan Moulabux
Mr Russell	Pathan
Mr Doaborough and two children	Mr C Taylor
Col W W James	Mr W Jenvis
Mr Baynes	Mr H J H Bo[illegible]
Mr Shah	Mr J J Ant[illegible]

FOR BRINDISI.

Sergt-Major Martno	Mr Forbes
Mr Hayward	Mr Henderson
Capt Jackson	Mr J Sheppard

FOR MARSEILLES.

The Hon'ble Mr H W Bliss	Mr A Desposis
Mr N F Kenny	Capt Ducat
Mr Kohlyer	Brgde-Surg Lieut-Col G W McNathy
Lt des Voeux	
Mr F Roberts	Mr J M Ryrie

THE CURRENCY QUESTION AND THE PROPOSITION TO CLOSE THE MINTS AGAINST THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It appears there are two parties in India, one for closing the mints the other against, the former is in a large majority and consists of men who thoroughly understand the question. One correspondent who is evidently one of the minority, stated that the meeting in the Town Hall was not attended by the exporters or importers of Bombay. This is not altogether correct. There were both exporters and importers at that meeting, and the hall was filled with men who can hold their own on this question. It is well known that a few of the exporters and importers in India are against the closing of the mints for commercial reasons. Indent houses, where limits are given, and which fluctuating exchange favours, disapprove of closing the mints, and having once condemned the scheme, are reluctant to support any agitation in favour of the movement. Exporters and importers have not had a bed of roses owing to their commercial experience of the falling rupee. Fifty per cent. and more of the exporters and importers have within the last twenty years closed their doors. This does not seem a good case for the men who say that the lower the exchange the better it is for the country. Whether it be so or not the following sketch of the position will show:—

The national debt of India is held partly in India and partly in England. £17,000,000 sterling, omitting fractions, has to be paid in gold by the Secretary of State yearly in England. At two shillings to the rupee he would discharge his interest debt with 17 crores. At one shilling to the rupee he would have to pay 34 crores, and if he desired to pay up the principal which he undoubtedly owes, viz., £101,000,000 sterling in gold, he would have to pay 202 crores. This alone would denude India of the whole of her floating currency and kill her as dead as a door-nail. I take one shilling to the rupee as a basis, as we are almost on the verge of it, and also to please the drifting school, who say the lower the rupee the better for the people of this country. The yearly interest alone would be sufficient to make India insolvent having to pay 34 crores as against 17 crores per annum. It is wrong to say that the small community of wheat-growers and the nation generally have benefited by the debased rupee. The ryots are exactly the same now as they were in 1872. They have been able to ruin the agricultural trade of Great Britain, and lower the price of American wheat without a fraction of gain to themselves. Take, for example, 2,000lbs. of Indian wheat in 1871 exchanged for, say, £10; £10 exchanged for Rs. 100, at par exchange, then 3,000lbs. of wheat in 1892 exchanged for £10; £10 exchanged for Rs. 150 at 1s. 4d. It will be seen from this that the ryot has neither gained nor lost. He receives extra rupees, but gives an equivalent in an extra quantity of wheat in 1892; it would, therefore be interesting to know where the agriculturalist has gained by the debased rupee. He has been taxed up to the ears, and his country has lost almost one-half of the value of its whole currency. The declining rupee has only enabled the ryot through no effort of his own to cripple other producers without the slightest gain to himself. The Secretary of State must pay his gold debts by double the quantity of rupees if exchange be at one shilling, the loss being made up from the pockets of the wheat producers and others in the shape of taxes. Too much has been made of the wheat trade of India. If it were annihilated, very little harm would result. Soil where wheat is grown is of good quality. This land could grow other cereals which at two shillings to the rupee might prevent India from competing with America in wheat but not at one shilling and nine pence. England would welcome the rise, so would America, thus enabling India to ship under the higher exchange at a higher rate for her wheat. The Secretary of State would save thereby nearly ten crores per annum at an exchange of one shilling and nine pence as against one shilling and twopence. Exchange at higher rates for all other cereals would follow. The taxes of the country would be reduced accordingly, and the wheat land would be used for other crops probably as remunerative to the ryot. The disadvantages from closing the mints seem to be more visionary than real, and even if real, insignificant compared to the advantages. The mints in India closed, and the monthly purchases stopped in America, a scramble for gold by all countries in the world would set in, resulting in the Bank of England raising its rate of interest to 10 or 12 per cent. for the purpose of retaining its gold. Mostly all the industries of Great Britain would be crippled thereby, as their profits already are almost nil. This would at length lead to a satisfactory result, causing all nations to join for international bi-metallism, the end which I suppose the Indian Currency Association has in view. It takes no prophet to forecast the scramble which there would be for gold by all nations. There is a scramble now, and any small unexpected demand on the Bank of England for £500,000 sends the rate flying up at once to 5 per cent. Such withdrawals have occurred frequently of late, causing the directors to meet twice in one week to consider the situation. All nations but England are ready to join hands for the restoration of silver. The closing of the mints in India and the monthly purchases in America stopped would have the effect of bringing Lombard Street to its senses, which would be better for England's industries, notably for Lancashire and the Agricultural Department, for silver would then have its legitimate value beside gold, and would only take from gold what the law allowed gold to take from silver. A fixed ratio established, gold should have shared that ratio with silver. It is to be hoped that the Home Government will give *carte blanche* to the Government of India to deal with its own currency irrespective of English gold interests. Mr. Balfour maintains that England has been going in the wrong direction with her currency laws for the last fifty years, therefore, it is clear that in his opinion English interests will not be prejudiced by the use of silver, and that England need not oppose the whole world in the currency question. It is easy to predict that within two years, with the mints of India closed and the monthly purchases of silver stopped in America, England would be coerced into adopting bi-metallism. India would take from England about £14,000,000 in gold, in two years the balance of trade would be in her favour. This in itself would be sufficient drain upon England's gold reserve to send up the Bank of England's rate to 10 or 12 per cent. exclusive of enormous payments in gold to America which would be fatal to English industries. Bi-metallism would then follow as a matter of course. Not a moment should be lost in pressing the British Government to allow the Government of India to deal promptly with this very important question, with a view to closing the mints against the free coinage of silver. This would relieve India from the dangerous position of being at present the cesspool for all the debased silver in the world rejected by other nations.—Yours, &c.,

I. G. S.

A SINGULAR CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in a case of defamation brought by Gulalbai, wife of Narayen Bhugwan, against Ramdass Hurry. Mr. Baburao appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Masmudar appeared for the accused. The complainant is a cook in the service of Kullianjee Liladhur Khatree, and lived with him at Coomarwada, near the Northbrook Gardens. The complainant had originally applied for summonses against four persons for defamation; but Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, granted summons against Ramdass only, and transferred the case to Mr. Dustoor's Court. At a meeting of the Cutchee Hallai Bhatias, held at Mahajan's Court, on the 20th of March, it was said that Dahee was the illegitimate child of Gulal by her employer Kullianjee. The Magistrate after listening to most voluminous and contradictory evidence on both sides discharged the accused and sanctioned the prosecution of Khatree Kallianjee for perjury.

Mr. H. N. Weldon, Assistant Engineer, first class, has resigned the service at his own request.

Surgeon-Captain H. W. Stevenson will act as Medical Officer of his Excellency the Governor's Staff during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M.B., on privilege leave.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ANGLIA.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

The Marine Court appointed to inquire into the loss of the Anchor Line steamer Anglia in the Jellingham Channel on the 24th instant sat on Monday, at noon, at the Port Office, Calcutta.

The Court was composed as follows:—Mr. T. A. Pearson, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, President; Mr. R. Rust, Branch Pilot, and Captain E. Bullock, Superintendent, Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., members.

Mr. G. C. Kilby, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, conducted the enquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. MacNair watched the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. Graham & Co.; and Mr. Wilson, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Elson, the Pilot who was in charge of the vessel at the time of the accident.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Kilby informed the Court that he was present to conduct the enquiry without having had any previous knowledge or any particulars of the accident beyond what already appeared in the newspapers.

The first witness examined was George Mitchell, who said: I was commander of the steamer Anglia of the Anchor Line, an iron steamer, belonging to Messrs. Henderson and Co., of Glasgow, with a registered tonnage of 2,120. She was loaded with general cargo. She left her moorings on the 23rd of August, bound for London. She had about 4,100 tons of cargo. Her draught was 23 feet forward and 24 feet aft. On the 24th instant at 3-45 the engines' speed was slowed and stopped. The leadsman was at the chains and giving soundings. He had just reported "4 less 5." The steamer grounded at that moment, and immediately capsized from the starboard side. I was on the bridge of the vessel from the time she left Garden Reach. The leadsman was at the chains half-an-hour before the accident occurred. During that time he very frequently threw the lead. He gave the cast of the lead as often as he could do it during that half-hour. When the vessel was proceeding down to the central Jellingham buoy the engines were stopped. She passed close to the buoy; the helm was put hard-a-starboard, and the steamer was allowed to swing to starboard. The tide was running about seven knots at that time. The vessel seemed to break down upon a bar, which stopped her progress, and she then capsized, the water running into the funnel and engine-room. All the hatches had been previously battened down. About half-an-hour afterwards the steamer righted slightly, and the top of the masts appeared out of water. She did not appear to move otherwise, but remained stationary. Of those on board 32 were saved and 15 lost. At the time the vessel capsized the central Jellingham buoy, to the naked eye, bore north-north-half-east, at a distance of about a mile or a mile and a-half. None of the two buoys were in one line bearing. The lower Jellingham buoy I saw perfectly. As far as I could judge the buoy was east-north-east. The [illegible] Mud Point buoy was south-east-half-east, as nearly as I could judge. I saw the steamer afterwards, and I don't think she had shifted her position. I was coming up in the Rescue the next morning, when I saw her. All the people who were lost were below deck at the time of the accident. Two firemen in the stoke-hold; the 2nd engineer in the engine-room; the chief steward and the saloon stewards in the mess-room; the mess-room boy and pilot's servant in or about the saloon; four men in the forecastle, and one about the forecastle. Owing to the suddeness of the accident it was impossible to save these people. Mr. Elson, the pilot in charge of the vessel, was on the bridge the whole day, and was perfectly sober. He had been drinking nothing. I can truthfully say that Mr. Elson was particularly alert before the accident. He appeared skilful. I have no complaint against him. The vessel was in proper trim as to stability. She was not at all top heavy, in my opinion. I ascribe the accident to the ship touching the ground in a strong tide wind and being athwart the current. After she rolled over the people went over the port side. They were in that position till about 5-30, when I sent them away in my own boat to the steamer Goa. The Goa had come before, but could not approach us owing to the strong tide. She anchored below. It was ebb tide then. The tide did not turn till 7 P. M. The first boat which came from the Goa, about 6 o'clock, took away some men. The remainder, consisting of the Chief officer, the Chief engineer, the third engineer, the carpenter, one fireman, and myself remained on the scene of the wreck till 8-30 P. M. We were trying to extricate the men who had their heads out of the port holes. With the tools at our service we could not rescue the men. Some tools which were sent for from the Goa arrived at 8 P. M. We were still on the wreck. When the tools arrived it was too late. We could not cut the steel plate of the vessel in less than an hour and a-half and the tide was rising. The Goa's boat refused to remain any longer. The chief officer of the Goa was in charge of the boat. He said that it would be dangerous for the boat to remain alongside the wreck. It would have been impossible to cut the steel plate, which was very thick, before the tide could cover the wreck, and besides we would have incurred the risk of being drowned if the wreck turned over on the port side with the tide. We left the men in the port holes alive. The Anglia was not crank. There was 200 tons of water ballast. There was no deck cargo of any description. She had 60 tons of coal on deck. This would not affect the stability of the ship. The vessel was perfectly steady.

To Mr. Wilson: The crew of

coming up with the Rescue I took the central Jellingham buoy's bearing with the Rescue's compass and put them down on the chart (produced). The bearings are E. N. E. lower Jellingham buoy, S. E. by E. with Mud Point buoy, and also S. E. I took the east Jellingham buoy bearing myself. Mr. Elson took the Mud Point bearings. I wrote these down. After Mr. Elson took the first bearing he told me that he had made a mistake, and that it was south and east with the Mud Point buoy. The bearings taken were compass bearings. The compass was correct and he (Mr. Elson) said that it would be one or two degrees west, and that it was not an error but a deviation. It seems to me that the position of the wreck would be southward of the position marked on the chart. The steamer Dunera touched the ground last year about the same place. Mr. Ansell was the pilot in charge of that vessel. I saw that vessel stranded and partly turn over about 15 to 20 degrees. At that time I was in another vessel, and informed the Resolute in view to rendering the necessary assistance. Since that accident no special orders have been issued or alterations made in reference to that part of the channel. If a cargo boat were to take the ground there, lumps would form in a single tide.

To Mr. Macnair: If the position of the wreck as marked on chart (C) is correct, the manœuvre would turn the ship on the tail of the lump. There is an anchorage about the Jellingham channel, but the one Mr. Elson intended to anchor in was the safest.

To Mr. Wilson: I could indicate the spot where the steamer Dunera stranded. There is always a tendency for the tide to shift the sand below. It is possible that the wreck has shifted further north than when the accident occurred. This has been in consequence of the scouring of the sands during the different tides. I remember Mr. Elson saying while on the wreck that the Lower Mud Point buoy and the West Centre Jellingham buoy were at right angles to the wreck. This was about 20 minutes or half-an-hour after the accident. Supposing the semaphore at Kedgeree had just fallen from nine to eight it would give a depth of 26th feet and 6 inches at the scene of the wreck at the time of the accident. I think the course taken by Mr. Elson was one that I would have taken myself.

At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch. On reassembling the following further evidence was recorded:—

Reginald Curran, examined, said:—I am a leadsman apprentice. I was on board the Anglia at the time of the accident. I was at the chains for about five or ten minutes. I made about a dozen casts of the chains. The last cast was "¼ less 5." The last three casts were 6 fathoms, 5 and-a-half, and ¼ less 5. About a minute after the 1st cast, and just as I was preparing for another, the ship struck. She rolled over at once. I was as the starboard chains. I saw the central Jellingham buoy. I could not say what distance it was. I am no judge of distances. I saw the Kedgeree Semaphore. It showed 8 feet above low water springs. As it had just changed, it made 8 feet 6 inches above low water springs. Before I went to the chains I was watching the Semaphore. The vessel went from the Western side of the Jellingham Channel, keeping some distance off the buoys. I was at the starboard chains when the vessel capsized, and was thrown into the water.

To Mr. Rust: When I first sighted the Kedgeree Semaphore, there was ten feet up. Between the Upper and Lower Huldee buoy I saw 9 feet. I entered the time in my book as what the Semaphore showed but I lost it in the ship. I relieved the quarter-master at the chains.

To Mr. Wilson: Once or twice I saw no one at the chains. The quarter-master had been at the chains over an hour when I relieved him.

To Mr. Rust: When the last boat of the Goa left the wreck, I did think there was immediate danger. There was certainly no chance of cutting a hole in the vessel to extricate the men in the forecastle. I left the wreck in the last boat at 8-30 p. m. and reached the Goa at 2-30 a. m. the following morning. On account of the strong tide we could not get on board earlier.

Charles Linquist, Chief Officer of the Anglia, said: I remember passing a buoy a little before the vessel turned round and took the ground, the distance between the ship and the buoy being about quarter of a mile. At the time of the accident I was standing on the forecastle head. The whole of the ship's bilge seemed to strike on a bank, and it did not seem to me as if the vessel struck on a lump. It was all over in about 10 or 15 seconds. The vessel took a slight roll to port first. The Anglia was a very steady vessel. Mr. Elson left the wreck by the second boat. Mr. Elson did not go back again. Before the Goa's boat came there were no other tools handy except a hatchet, which did not answer the purpose of cutting a hole in the vessel. The tools from the Goa arrived at 8-30. The tide turned and the flood set in at 7-30. By the time we left, the water was over the bilge and four feet more would have drowned the men in the forecastle. The water was rising fast, and it would have been dangerous to stay longer. We tried to cut the port holes. We got one frame out and tried to cut a line along the port. We could only cut an inch. It would have taken a good workman with the best of tools from four to six hours to cut a hole big enough to take a man out. I told the imprisoned men to attempt to effect their escape through the skylight in the forecastle head which was under water. The only way they could get out was the doorway. One man did attempt to get out this way and succeeded. The others would not attempt this mode of escape. I made both anchors ready for dropping, but before getting orders the vessel went over. Everything that could be done to save the men was done. Only one boat came from the Goa after Mr. Elson left. They tried to pull one of the men out of the port, but could not get him through.

John Macrae said: I was at the wheel at the time of the accident. The vessel was turning round by the starboard side. As far as I could judge, the vessel first touched the ground by her fore rigging. She first gave a little bit of a lurch, and then went right over. I left the wreck in the second boat. I am not sure when the Pilot left, but I think he left before me. The distance between the buoy and ship at the time of the accident was under 30 yards.

To the President: I don't know what time it was when I left the scene of the wreck.—*Englishman.*

ACTION AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Monday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill sitting in chambers, Mr. Pittar, on behalf of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, asked for and obtained permission to file a plaint against Captain Thompson, of the ship Grecian, for Rs. 8,866 being damages and loss sustained in respect to a quantity of kerosine oil which the ship was bringing out for the firm from Philadelphia. The loss was occasioned, it was alleged, in consequence of gross and culpable neglect on the part of the captain and his subordinates.

Later on Mr. Mitter, instructed by Mr. Pittar, applied to his Lordship, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, on behalf of the plaintiff firm, for a rule upon the captain, calling upon him to show cause why he should not furnish security to meet any decree that may be passed against him on the above suit. Counsel moved on an affidavit which stated that the loss and damages sustained had been occasioned by the gross and culpable neglect of the captain while the ship was on her voyage out from Philadelphia, and that as the defendant was leaving British India on or by the 15th ultimo for Demerara and other ports, and as his return to this port was uncertain, the plaintiff would be obstructed in recovering the amount of any decree which might be passed in the suit. On these grounds security to the satisfaction of the Court was prayed for.

His Lordship thought the affidavit did not disclose any intention to obstruct or delay any decree on the part of the defendant, and was of opinion that he would not be justified in stopping a ship captain from taking his ship away on materials of this kind. The captain was going away as far as his Lordship could see, in the ordinary course of things, and the intention to obstruct was not apparent.

The learned counsel submitted that the defendant was not a resident within the jurisdiction of this Court. He had come here, and would soon be going away again, and he was going away under circumstances which afforded a reasonable belief that his intention was to obstruct the decree. There was plenty of time between this and the sailing date, and all he asked for was a rule to show cause why security should not be furnished. This would not stop the captain from proceeding with his ship or delay him for a minute.

Mr. Justice Trevelyan observed that the affidavit was very meagre, but he would grant a rule if counsel desired. A rule was granted in terms of petition.

Holloway's Pills.—For the cure of debility, bile, liver and stomach complaints this inappreciable medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy, and debilitated constitution. In these diseases the beneficial effects of the Pills are so permanent that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretive organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay—thus annihilating, by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devastating diseases.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

FROM the first annual report of the Industrial Association of Western India to be read at the meeting on Monday we take the following:—

When practical work was commenced, it was found extremely difficult to reach the industrial populations of the several cities and towns, and the first want brought to light was the necessity of securing workers and sympathisers in all the parts of the province; and we are extremely happy to be able to report that we now have members in almost every town of importance in the province, except Sind. Through the influence of these members, it has now become possible to establish working committees in the different centres, and such working committees have been already established in several places. When these committees begin to work properly, there will be very great facilities afforded for carrying out practical work. Our plan of organization thus appears to be fairly progressing; but we cannot omit mentioning the fact that the Association is not yet sufficiently in touch with a large majority of the merchants, manufacturers and artizans in the Presidency Town, as also in the mofussil. It has been suggested that if the Secretaries or some members of the Committee of Management can undertake to make a tour in the province, they will, with the help of our members in the districts and taluka towns, be able to induce merchants and manufacturers to take interest in the movement, and to agree to seek and to follow the advise of the Committee. The suggestion was very good and practical, but the Committee could not give it practical shape by reason of financial difficulties. In this city, the Association has succeeded in bringing itself into close communication with the merchants and manufacturers; and the relations of intimacy thus established have resulted in a fair amount of practical work being performed during the year under report. A company working upon the principle of co-operation in production was started, and has worked successfully; a co-operative company for the purposes of distribution has also been organized, and, when the preliminaries are gone through, will begin work with the commencement of the commercial year on 1st Kartik. Both these companies are experimental affairs under the direction and guidance of the leading members of the Industrial Association; and when they are an assured success, as we hope they will be during this year, endeavours will be made to extend the principle to other trades and other articles. The work of the two companies is at present confined to two articles only, one of which is manufactured here on a sufficiently large scale, giving daily employment to over one thousand work-people; and the other is an article of import the trade done in which by our townsmen amounts to about 30 lakhs a year. We might, without committing any breach of faith, mention that full information about these companies can be obtained from the leading metal merchants in the Vetal peth of this city. Besides this establishment of two very important companies, the Association has found friends in other districts and provinces ready to undertake similar work. There are now no less than about a dozen manufacturing and commercial concerns started in distant provinces, in the formation, establishment or maintenance of which the help of the Committee of Management was sought and freely given. The Association has also been in correspondence with the promoters of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, the Behar Trading Company, the N.-W. Provinces Agency Corporation at Meerut and others; several friends wishing to start concerns for the sale of native cloths, &c., claimed from the Committee of Management their share of help, and, we are glad to state, that this help has been freely rendered.

The more important work of the committee, however, was to endeavour to give effect to the programme of the Conference, as formulated in the several resolutions adopted at the last sitting. The first and the most important work, upon the successful carrying out of which the whole question of our industrial revival greatly depends, was that of the Industrial Survey. As desired in the first Conference resolution of last year, its President, Captain Beauclerk, submitted to the Government of Bombay the official Report of the Conference, and a separate representation on the subject of the Industrial Survey. The representation and the letter forwarding the report, together with the reply of Government, are published in the *Industrial Quarterly Review*. It will be seen from the reply that though sympathising with our industrial aspirations generally, Government do not see their way to accede to the wishes of the Conference. The Committee of the Association intended to submit a further representation on the subject; but it was thought proper to wait till this year's Conference ventilated the subject more fully. Though not successful in their appeal to Government, the Committee thankfully note that Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent for Kolhapoor and the Southern Mahratha Country, took up the subject earnestly, and recommended the Conference proposals to the rulers of Native States under the Agency, with the result that most of the rulers have ordered the industrial survey of their territories. The information collected will be embodied in a general report and submitted to a Committee of experts, upon whose recommendations further practical action will be taken. The Southern Mahratha Chiefs have thus set an example which, the Committee trust, other Native States will follow. At the coming Conference the several States in the Southern Mahratta, Country will send their official representatives, and the Conference will have an opportunity of knowing from the delegates the progress made in the survey. The Committee of Management avail themselves of this opportunity to express their best thanks to Colonel Wodehouse, and Council of administration at Kolhapur and the rulers of the other Native States in that Agency for the practical manner in which they have been pleased to mark their approval of the measure recommended by the Conference. Though Government declined to give support to the Conference proposal it is satisfactory to note that they are practically doing what the Conference recommended; the only difference between the action recommended by the Conference and that taken by the Government committee is that the latter confined their action to two most important agricultural industries only. The last annual Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce publishes the proceedings of this official Conference as Appendix Z. and the attention of the present Conference may be usefully drawn to it.

The second resolution of the last year's conference related to the interesting paper of Mr. Ardesir Burzorji Master on technical education; that paper, it will be remembered, was referred to a committee for further suggestions. Several members were good enough to send in their suggestions, and when replies have been received from all who were consulted, a representation will be made to Government on the subject.

Self-help is the chief plank of our industrial platform, and with a view to making endeavours towards encouraging the production in India of articles largely purchased by Government in England, the Government of India was moved to publish a detailed statement of departmental stores obtained from Europe. In complying with this request of the Conference, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department was good enough to enclose a copy of his paper entitled "Manufactures wanted in India," to which a list of the articles which might be manufactured in this country, and which are now imported, is attached. The list and the remarks of Mr. O'Connor are very suggestive. This reply very clearly suggests the lines on which endeavours ought to be made to start manufacturing concerns in India. It will take years of continuous hard and earnest work before any perceptible impression can be made; all that can be done at present is to see that a beginning is made in the right direction. The letter of the Under-Secretary, together with his paper and list, is being circulated amongst the members and sympathisers, and a committee will be organized to suggest the safest lines of practical action. In this connection, it is very satisfactory to find that owing to the energetic action of some of the leading members of our Association in the different districts, several companies incorporated under the Indian Company's Act were established. One of them is the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited. The other company we refer to is the Poona Metal Manufacturing Company, Limited. Both these institutions are being developed on progressive lines, and when fully fitted up, they will leave little to be desired. The latter company has already declared a good dividend of 6 per cent. and has added more capital, and increased its stock of machinery. This company proposes to make brass and copper wire, and screws, and thus would go in for large manufactures of little things. There is another private concern working in metals, which also promises well. The Ginning factories at Vadhwani and Latur in the Nizam territories are also the result of the endeavours of leading members of this Association. An oil mill has been started at Kolhapoor, and another is being got up at Nagar. A soap and a match factory are about to be started in Poona. A large factory for making knives, razors, scissors and other cutlery has just advanced beyond its stage of trial, and has commenced sending out knives to the market. A new soap factory has been started and worked at Dadur close by the cutlery concern. This is a pretty long list of works started or completed during the last twelve months; we refer to them here only to show that our talk is not unaccompanied with action. The committee have watched the development of these and similar institutions with care, and is happy to note that experience gained from the history of past failures has been very largely utilized in the starting of these new concerns, and there is little doubt that much good will come out of them. The progress observable is just on the lines indicated by Mr. O'Connor and it can reasonably be expected that self-help in such direction will receive Government support and encouragement.

In regard to the paper read at the last Conference on the subject of the re-organisation of credit, the Committee are glad to state that the subject was taken up by some English friends and a very instructive debate took place before the Society of Arts, where Sir W. Wedderburn read a paper on this subject, in which he gave the history of the question which he was the first to take up while in India. The debate which followed was wound up by Sir C. Bernard, who pointed out the ground on which the Secretary of State negatived the proposals of the Government of India and of the local Government anent the Porandar Bank scheme; and he held out hopes that if a new scheme on the lines supported by him were submitted for consideration, the proposals would meet with a more favourable reception. The local Government in their reply to the letter of the President have declared that they are powerless to do anything without orders from the Secretary of State for India. As the Madras Government has appointed a special officer, Mr. Nicholson, to report on the whole question after careful inquiries conducted in India and Europe it was thought advisable to wait before any further action on the lines suggested by Sir C. Bernard was suggested. Meanwhile, the Committee are glad to notice that the Deccan Bank started by some of the members of the Association has done good work during the past year.

The Reay Industrial Museum is an institution directly managed by the Association, and we have great pleasure in stating that the work of this institution is showing signs of steady progress. Merchants and manufacturers have begun to realize the benefits of bringing their wares to the notice of the public by exhibiting them in the museum. It appears that exhibits came to the museum from five more places and seven more persons during the twelve months ending 31st March 1892. On the 1st of April 1891 there were in the museum 9,190 articles, and this number increased to 12,356 on the 31st of March 1892. Native merchants and manufacturers, however, are not very willing to part with their articles as samples; they do not yet realize fully the fact that sending out samples is an effective advertisement. Until they fully appreciate this method of bringing their articles to the notice of the public, and create a taste for them, the commercial value of the museum will not be very largely appreciated. Municipal and Local boards will do well to devote a small portion of their funds for purchasing samples of local productions and exhibiting them in local musea. It is a pity urban and rural boards do not pay greater attention to the development of local trade. It is one of their most important functions, and the sooner they see that the improvement of their revenues depends upon the improvement of the material condition of the peoples of their towns, the better will it be for the development of industries and manufactures.

The number of visitors to the museum increased from 2,400 during the previous year to 3,527 during the year under report. This is an increase of 40 per cent., and therefore every way satisfactory. The committee think that a larger outlay on advertising the institution will materially increase the number of visitors, and if funds permit, they hope by largely advertising the advantages of the museum to secure a still larger number of visitors during next year.

The value of articles sold in the sale section attached to the museum during the year came to Rs. 5,588 or Rs. 1,888 more than during the preceding year. Here also the figures indicate progress. It is quite possible that with an increase in sales the number of visitors to the sale section of the museum might develop, as originally conceived, into a good source of income for the maintenance of the institution but this is slow process and a difficulty in the way which ought not to be lost sight of. The Committee find that as soon as an article exhibited in the museum has succeeded in creating a popular demand local shokeepers beging to import it and draw away customers from the sale section of the museum, and the demand for that article in the museum begins to fall. Howsoever prejudicial this competition may be to the financial interests of the institution, it ought not to be looked upon with regret, because immediately an article becomes popular, the function of the museum with reference to that article ceases. The development of the local market will be a vivid illustration of the usefulness of the institution and if in being thus useful the principal source of income suffers some other means will be found out to support the institution; but financial considerations will not be allowed to stand in the way of public usefulness.

Amongst the articles recently added to the museum are specimens of grain presented by the Bhavanagar State, and of dyed silks by Shrimant Narayenrao Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji. For these presents the Committee here tender their sincere thanks to the donors.

The Committee of the museum endeavoured during the last year to somewhat extend the scope of its functions. They have commenced the practice of indenting upon manufacturers for samples. When these are received, they are generally shown to merchants, who are requested to point out defects and suggest improvements, so as to increase the demand for the articles in the local markets. The suggestions of the merchants are communicated to the manufacturers and they are requested to fashion their articles in a way to suit local requirements. In this way both manufacturers and merchants are brought together to help each other. There have not been many opportunities as yet for such friendly intercourse, but the experience gained so far is hopeful and encouraging.

The growth of the institution in all directions suggested the necessity of a commodious, suitable and central building, and we are happy to state that most of the difficulties in the way have been got over. The large plot of ground on which our first conference was held last year has been secured for the site of the new museum building; and a Government grant in aid of half the amount of necessary expenditure brings us much nearer to the realization of our wishes to locate the museum in a permanent building of its own.

The Committee of the Association have taken a step in advance, and started the *Industrial Quarterly Review* to expound the industrial wants and resources of India. Through the pages of the *Review* we shall be able to create and to keep up interest in our movement; we shall be able also to secure the help and advice of such of our well-wishers as cannot join our association or attend our meetings but who on that account are not the less ready and willing to help us in our efforts. Most of our friends of this class are gentlemen who reside in foreign countries or other provinces of India. Without the *Review* we could not have availed ourselves of their help, and it was to render this help available that the *Review* was started in April. The *Industrial Quarterly Review* has been started on the strength of the promises of help received from friends in India and in England, and with the help of these gentlemen, who have made Indian industrial and economic questions their special study, it is hoped that the *Review*, which is the first of its kind in all India, will be a success.

In conclusion, we have the pleasure to state that the market progress made during the twelve months was in a great measure due to the cordial help we received from members and non-members alike. In this connection the Committee's best thanks are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort and to Captain Beauclerk. To Colonel Wodehouse, and the Council of Administration at Kolapoor also the Committee is greatly indebted for help, and we think it is but due to them that we should publicly recognize our obligations to all these sympathizers. Shrimant Bala Sahib, Chief of Miraj, Shrimant Narayenrao Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji, and Shrimant Abaji Krishna Pratindthi, Chief of Vishalgad, also deserve the Committee's best thanks for the support they have been pleased to extend to the Institution. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadoor Ranchodlal Chotalal, of Ahmedabad, has also shown his practical appreciation of our humble work by becoming a life member of the Association. The Hon'ble Mr. Telang has also become a member. These are all great acquisitions to the Association, encouraging enough to persevere in the work it has taken upon its hands.

(Sd.) D. J. GOKHALE, and M. B. NAMJOSI, Hon. Secretaries.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the old four-anna-and-a half impressed envelopes re-stamped two-and-a-half annas will soon be more curiosities for stamp collectors; who had better collect them in the meanwhile. If you, or any body else can persuade the Government of India to give us a two-and-a-half anna envelope like the present square half-anna one, and a five-anna envelope like the present square anna-one; it will be more good than our lively but hardly unanimous friends, the currency reformers, seem likely to manage.—Yours, &c.

KESWAL.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. CLOWES, Indian Staff Corps, has been allowed to return to duty.

MAJOR J. S. KING, Indian Staff Corps, has been allowed to retire from the service.

COLONEL JOHN GREENLAW FORBES has been permitted to retire on pension and an extra gratuity.

CAPT. R. P. S. BARNETT, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. P. A. SMURTHWAITE, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT H. E. VALENTIN, 76th Field Battery, has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX, Staff Corps, Resident in Kashmir, has been granted furlough for one year and eight days.

SECOND-LIEUT. G. BAILEY, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUT. W. F. TILLEY, R. E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade Public Works Department, has been allowed furlough for six months.

CAPT. R. P. COLOMB, Indian Staff Corps, has had his services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

MAJOR C. M. HUTTON, on promotion from the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry to the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, has been ordered home to join.

MR. WILLIAM CROFTS has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Second Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. The Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, M.A., will be Honorary Chaplain same corps.

THE Government of India have appointed the Chief Engineer, Madras Command, Military Works, to be the Officer to determine the amount to be paid to the Bangalore Municipality in lieu of the lighting tax on military buildings in the Civil and Military Station.

THE following Medical Officers in the Bombay establishment will complete their tour of duty in this country, and proceed home during the ensuing trooping season:—Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel W. F. Burnett, Aden; Surgeon-Captain R. J. A. Durrant, Ahmednagar; Surgeon-Captain J. W. B. Buchanan, Nasirabad; Surgeon-Captain S. J. W. Hayman, Deolali; Surgeon-Captain R. J. D. Hall, Aden.

A SCHEME for local armies for the French-Colonies which has been under the consideration of the French military authorities for some time past is to be made law, and the Government has asked the Chamber of Deputies for a supplementary vote of two millions of francs to provide for the expenses. The programme of the project is briefly thus:—Each qualified recruit will receive a premium of 800 francs upon signing papers agreeing to serve in the Colonial Army for a period of five years. The premiums for re-enlistments will be for three years 500 francs, and for five years 1,300 francs. In the latter case 1,000 francs will be paid upon signing of the articles and 300 francs on the expiration of the term of service. The annual grants for re-enlistments are fixed at 150 francs for three years and 200 francs for five years. The service is expected to prove a very popular one, and the State, if the project is successfully carried out, will be immense gainers by the saving in transport charges.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

THE following is the official programme of the tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Sept. 5, leave Poona, at about 11-30 a.m. and arrive Sirur at about 6 p.m., by dak.

Sept. 6, halt at Sirur.

Sept. 7, leave Sirur at about midday and arrive at Ahmednagar at about 6-30 p.m., by dak.

Sept. 8 and 9, halt at Ahmednagar.

Sept. 10, leave Ahmednagar, at 1-41 a.m. and arrive at Poona, at 7-50 a.m., by rail.

THE GOLD SAND OF THE IRRAWADDY.

THE following papers are published in the "Burma Gazette":—

From Mr. J. M. Puttock, Commander, steamer George, Mandalay, to the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo,—No. 189, dated the 20th May, 1892.

I have the honour to forward you a bottle of washed sand which I believe contains a fairly large deposit of gold. This amount was obtained by myself after an hour's washing on one of the banks in the bed of the Irrawaddy river above Senbo, and may be found worth examining by an experienced geologist, who could give an opinion on the proportional value of the deposit. I also believe it contains a number of small spinels, which are generally supposed to be found in the same places as rubies.

From M. Hunter, Esq., Chemical Examiner, Burma, to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma,—No 294-5, dated the 27th June, 1892.

With reference to your letter Revenue Department No. 118-49 (Minerals), dated the 4th June, 1892, I have the honour to inform you that the sample of sand sent contains gold in the proportion of 1lb. 1·1 oz. per ton.

From H. M. S. Mathews, Esq., Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma, to the Chemical Examiner, Burma,—No. 14-49M., dated the 2nd July, 1892.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your No. 294-5, dated the 27th June, 1892, giving the result of your analysis of a specimen of gold containing sand. With reference to the same I find that the officer who furnished the specimen has not given the weight of sand which he washed. He, however, states that he spent an hour on the operations. In order to enable me to determine the results of his hour's work I shall feel obliged if you will inform me as to the weight of the specimen which was sent for your analysis, with the actual weight and approximate value of gold which it produced.

From M. Hunter, Esq., Chemical Examiner, Burma, to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma,—No. 323-5, dated the 13th July, 1892.

With reference to your letter Revenue Department No. 14-49 (Minerals), dated the 2nd July, 1892, I have the honour to inform you that the sample of sand sent weighed 3lbs. 10 ozs, and that it contained 10·4 grains of gold.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	3	9 p.m.	17	58
Teheran	1	2	4 p.m.	...	35
Suez	1	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 1st September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	13	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	24	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.

10 p.m. — 76·0

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 1.

6 a.m. — 74·2
10 a.m. — 74·4
2 p.m. — 74·4
4 p.m. — 75·2

A CHARMED FOOD for Young and Old! The skilful Production of MUNKS COD-LACTONE Possesses the Flesh-forming Properties of Cod Liver Oil and the Bone-strengthening Properties of Lactophosphate of Lime, each of which is a specific for wasting Diseases and Rickets in children.—Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

KENT was beaten on Saturday (August 6) by Notts within half an hour of the time fixed for the drawing of stumps. Considering the relative tre ngth of the teams Kent did wonderfully well, and are to be congratulated on the fine fight they made with the champion country. Overnight both sides had completed an innings, the visitors for 226, and Kent for 164. In addition, half the wickets in Notts' second innings were down for 111 runs. The innings was finished off on Saturday for 178. Walter Hearne took seven wickets for 75 runs—a capital performance. Kent had to get 241 runs to win, and with Alec Hearne out for 3 the task was well-nigh an impossibility. Mr. Merchant, however, made 34, and for the fifth wicket Messrs. Weigall and Wilson played so well that victory for Kent seemed possible. It was not to be, for Mr. Wilson was out leg before for 30, and at 156 Mr. Weigall was caught and bowled for an excellent 63—his best contribution for this county. The remaining batsmen were unable to play out time. The innings closed for 184, and Notts won by 56 runs. Altogether the Canterbury Festival proved a great success.

Exceedingly fine play was seen at Gloucester on Friday (5th ult.) Overnight Sussex had done well; on Friday they did better. On the Thursday 247 had been scored for four wickets; the innings did not close till the total had reached 482. Seven wickets were down for 307; but Mr. Andrews joining Mr. Brann a display of free hitting was given. Mr. Andrews hit out at everything, scoring at a great rate. No fewer than 123 runs were added in a hour and ten minutes. Then Mr. Andrews was caught in the long field. He had twice sent the ball out of the ground for six and only scored five singles. Mr. Brann before being dismissed made 147. He made no mistake, and though scoring slowly at first afterwards hit with great freedom. It was one of the finest performances seen in the cricket field this season. Gloucestershire, when play ceased for the day, had made 136 for six wickets. "W. G." scored 24; whilst his brother made 62 without giving a chance.

Hard as it was for Sussex to be robbed of victory, the wonderful stand made by Gloucestershire in their second innings made the drawing of the match at Gloucester between the counties inevitable. On Saturday morning (6th ult.) Gloucestershire was dismissed for exactly 200, and had to follow on. Then followed a splendid stand by the home team. Dr. W. G. Grace hit splendidly. He went in first and was fourth out at 142, of which he had made 99. It was very hard lines missing his "century" by one. Dr. Grace has not played so well this season, and was heartily congratulated on his fine display of batting. Later on a stand by Messrs. Rice (52) and Ferris (47) saved the game. These two batsmen were still together when time was called, the score then being 242 for five wickets. The Sussex men had, of course, the best of the draw, and must console themselves with a moral victory.

The revival in the enthusiasm of the Notts public, as regards cricket matters, seems at last to have become a reality. At Trent Bridge, on Monday, 8th ult., where, in spite of the unfavourable weather, a large crowd of spectators had gathered to witness the match between the home county and Middlesex, each member of the Notts team, as he came out to bat, was heartily cheered, presumably for the part he took in the great match with Surrey. The weather in the early morning was very wet, and before luncheon-time three overs only could be sent down. Afterwards, however, the game proceeded without interruption, and Notts gave a very steady batting display. Mr. Dixon and Shrewsbury carried the score to 70 before the first wicket fell, the Captain being then dismissed for a freely hit innings of 44. Shrewsbury was batting nearly two hours for 32. Barnes made 26, and Flowers 25. At the drawing of stumps nine wickets had fallen for 191 runs, H. B. Daft being not out 19.

The Middlesex batsmen made a most plucky uphill fight against their powerful opponents at Trent Bridge on Tuesday (9th ult.) The Notts innings, in which overnight 191 runs had been scored for the loss of nine batsmen, closed without addition to the score, and then, upon a soft difficult wicket, the Middlesex Eleven were dismissed for 97 runs. Only three batsmen obtained double figures, Mr. Jardine playing a steady not-out innings of 32; while Messrs. Stoddart and Ford scored 21 and 14 respectively. The visitors had, of course, to follow on their innings, and at first they were fairly successful. Messrs. Stoddart and O'Brien both came to the front, Mr. Henry soon hit up 34; but it was the "tail end" to whom Middlesex were chiefly indebted for their more favourable position. Phillips, who was ably assisted by Mr. Ford (25), Mr. McGregor (19), and his brother professionals—Hearne and West—scored a splendid innings of 46, and a total of 282 was obtained. Notts thus required 100 runs to win the match, and 5 of these were hit off by Daft and Mr. Dixon before the drawing of stumps. Two brilliant bowling performances by the Notts bowlers have to be recorded. Attewell, in the first innings of Middlesex, captured five wickets for 35; while Flowers, in the second innings, took six wickets at a cost of 6 runs apiece.

As Notts had to score only 104 runs on Wednesday, 10th ult., in their match with Middlesex with all their wickets intact upon a steadily improving wicket, little doubt remained that they would accomplish the task, and in about two hours the runs were hit off for the loss of two wickets. Mr. Dixon, who had overnight commenced the innings with Daft, was soon dismissed, and Mr. Jones ran himself out when he appeared well set. Shrewsbury then joined Daft and these men finished the match. The rate of scoring, seeing that no anxiety remained as to the result of the game, was decidedly slower than it should have been. Both batsmen, however, had an object in remaining in besides that of winning the game for their side. Shrewsbury was trying to beat Mr. Scott's average, and by his not out innings of 41 on Wednesday he succeeded in taking the head position upon the batting tables; while it must not be forgotten that Daft is playing for a permanent place in the team. He batted very patiently, and increased his score for the match to 62 without being dismissed. About 1,500 persons were present at Trent Bridge to witness the conclusion of the game.

For a three days' match to begin and end on one day is an unusual event, and scarcely happens more than once in a season. It occurred on Tuesday, 9th ult., at Manchester when the return match between Lancashire and Somersetshire was commenced and finished. No play had taken place on Monday because of rain, and the wicket on Tuesday was all in favour of the bowlers. Somersetshire scored 81 and 58. Mr. Palairet alone made double figures in both innings, twice scoring 22. In his first innings Mr. Hewett made 35 and Mr. Challen 13. The rest did practically nothing. Lancashire in their first innings made 116, Mr. M'Laren and Yates both scoring 27 and Mr. Kemble 23. With 31 to get to win, Lancashire batted a second time and obtained the runs for the loss of two wickets. In a match in which small scoring predominated, it follows as a matter of course that some extraordinary bowling performances should be witnessed. In the whole match Briggs captured twelve wickets for 73, while Mold took eight for 50 runs. On the Somersetshire side the best analysis was that of Mr. Hedley, who took in the match six wickets for 34. Mr. Woods in the first innings of Lancashire captured four wickets for 50 runs.

After the splendid fight made by Sussex against Gloucestershire, and the somewhat poor form shown by Yorkshire recently, more than the usual interest was taken in the meeting between Sussex and Yorkshire at Brighton on Monday, 8th ult., Sussex was fortunate enough to win the toss, and from the splendid start made by the first three batsmen another large score from the weakest of the first-class counties seemed quite probable. Bean and Marlow scored 38 before being separated, and then Mr. Heasman and Bean raised the score to 88 before the second wicket fell. Bean batted in very spirited style for 44; but after his dismissal the batting broke down dismally. But for a capital display by Mr. Brann, who made 35, the rest of the innings, which closed for 173, was a failure. Peel, whose fine all round cricket was the feature of the day's play, captured six wickets for 75. Tunniclife made four catches in the slips, three of which were off Peel's bowling. The opening of the Yorkshire innings was somewhat disappointing, as only 23 had been scored when the third wicket fell; while in spite of a most useful partnership by Mr. E. Smith and Wainwright, the fourth wicket fell before the hundred had reached. With the total at 106 for 5 wickets, Peel and Mr. R. W. Frank came together, and their batting completely changed the position of the game. Both played fine cricket and when play ceased the score had been carried to 208 without further loss.

The weather considerably interfered with the match at Brighton between Sussex and Yorkshire on Tuesday (Aug. 9.) Rain fell until one o'clock, and as a result the splendid Brighton wicket became extremely treacherous. This was very evident as soon as Peel and Mr. Frank, who had batted so finely on Monday evening, resumed the Yorkshire innings. Peel was dismissed after adding 3 runs to his score of 63, while Mr. Frank fell for 58. Whitehead hit vigorously for a few minutes, but he could get no one to stay with him, and the innings closed for 240—67 runs ahead. Sussex began their second innings in most disheartening manner—indeed, so badly did they play, that with the fall of the sixth wicket 15 runs were still required to prevent the innings defeat. A timely stand by Messrs. Newham and Godfrey averted this, however, although when play ceased Sussex were only 21 runs to the good with but three wickets to fall.

In less than an hour after resuming the game, Yorkshire had won on Wednesday (10th ult.), by nine

WRITERS AND READERS.

Dr. Magee's speeches and addresses, which his son, Mr. Charles S. Magee, has been editing, were to be published a fortnight ago. They cover many years and treat of all sorts of subjects—national education, temperance, Church patronage, cruelty to animals, and so on. Most of the speeches were delivered in the House of Lords, and they are given not because they were Dr. Magee's best efforts, but because adequate reports of them were available. Some of Dr. Magee's best speeches—speeches which had been carefully prepared—were delivered outside and not reported fully. It seems that he hardly ever prepared his House of Lords speeches, his habit being to interpose in a debate only when immediate circumstances called upon him. The first speech in the volume is on the Irish Church Bill of 1869; the last is on children's life insurance, and was delivered June 16, 1890.

The mystery of the authorship—if that is the proper word—of "An Englishman in Paris," which Messrs. Chapman and Hall recently brought out, is pretty well solved now, but there is still a rush to read or possess the work. A third edition of 1,600 copies has already been sold out, and a fourth edition is in the press. Mr. Vandam should be satisfied with his sensation which, by the way, is thoroughly deserved.

Dr. Thorold, the Bishop of Winchester, has undertaken to write a new Book of Family Prayer. In various quarters the need for such a work has been proclaimed from time to time during the past few years. Dr. Thorold, as anybody who knows his writings will at once admit, is peculiarly suited for the undertaking. In a way the prayer-book will be a step towards the unity of the Churches, for Dr. Thorold intends it for use not by Anglicans alone, but by all Protestants. When the prayer-book may be ready cannot as yet be said, but when it is ready Messrs. Isbister and Co. are to publish it.

The novel selling most largely at this moment is Mr. Stevenson's "Wrecker." For several days the story was out of print, and this afterwards gave the sale an additional impetus. "Nada, the Lily," is second, somewhat behind "The Wrecker," and the "Naulahka" is a not particularly good third. "David Grieve," the "Little Minister," and "Tess" continue to sell steadily, but of course their novelty is now worn off. Neither "The Wrecker" nor "Nada" has come anywhere near the rage which "Tess" and "The Little Minister" attained on their first appearance. Most probably the next big boom in fiction will be the appearance of Mr. Stevenson's "David Balfour."

An interesting work, entitled "Essays on German Literature," is to be published shortly here by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and at the same time in America by Scribner. Professor Boyesen, of Columbia College, a well-known authority on Germanic literature, is the author. Dr. Boyesen divides his book into four parts, the first having reference to Goethe, the second to Schiller, the third to the German novel, and the fourth to the romantic school in Germany. In the essay on Goethe some attention is given to his correspondence with Carlyle. Goethe's influence on literature and the influence of women on his life are also discussed. Schiller Dr. Boyesen approaches as the poet of liberty, and so the poet of life as well of poetry.

Marshal MacMahon, who is now eighty-four years old, has, according to the *Figaro*, nearly completed the souvenirs of his long and active life. The title of the work, which will run to three or four volumes, will simply be "Souvenirs du Marechal de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta." It begins with the Marshal's experiences in the African Expedition of 1837, when, as a captain, he did brilliant work at the siege of Constantine. There is a graphic account of the Crimean War, when MacMahon rose to the rank of general; then follows an account of the Kabyle expedition, next of the war with Italy, where he gained his title of Duc de Magenta; and then comes a record of his return to Africa and his passage of arms with Cardinal Lavigerie.

This concludes the first portion of the work. The second part deals with events since 1870—the War with Prussia; the Debacle: the work done by the Versailles troops, the Presidency of the Republic, &c. It is stated that the Marshal severely criticises that part of the conduct of the Franco-German War for which he was not himself responsible; that he goes very fully into the Versailles episode; and that he opens up much of the secret history of his own election, and especially of his dealings with the Right. The Memoirs are to appear within two years at the latest.

The Carnavalet Museum has just been given a very fine portrait of the unhappy son of Louis the Sixteenth. The little Dauphin is dressed in the picturesque loose coat and short breeches of the time. His fair hair lies in waves on his shoulders, and his pale face and large blue eyes recalls strongly the early portraits of his mother, Marie Antoinette. This valuable historical document, for so it should be regarded, belonged to the family of Louis XVI.'s faithful valet, Clery, and belonged till lately to his great-grand-daughter, a certain Madame Gio Vannelli. The tradition in the family has always been that the portrait was executed by Robespierre's orders whilst the Prince was in the Temple before he was handed over to the gaoler Simon's tender mercies. It was then forgotten, and Clery managed to get hold of it.

Another curious relic of Louis XVII, is the "Game of Dominoes," made of pieces of the bastille which were given to the Dauphin before he and his parents left Versailles for ever. It is said that when the box containing it was brought in, the Queen exclaimed to her bedchamber woman, Madame Campan, what a sinister plaything to give a child. The sinister plaything is now added to the other revolutionary objects preserved in the Hotel Carnavalet.

The Rev. Herbert Thurston has prepared a booklet on the pallium of the Roman Catholic Church, and a special interest attaches to it from the fact that Archbishop Vaughan is in two days to be invested with the pallium. From what Mr. Thurston says it seems that no Roman Archbishop in England has received the pallium in England since the Reformation. Cardinal Wiseman went to Rome for it, and so did Cardinal Manning. Cardinal Pole was invested with the pallium in Bow Church on Lady Day, 1556. Here is Mr. Thurston's description of the pallium in its modern form:—

"The material is wool, the crosses, now six in number, are of purple so dark as to be indistinguishable from black. The pallium is fastened with pins in front, behind, and on the left shoulder. The two ends are slightly weighted with little pieces of sheet lead covered with silk, in order that the lappet may hang in its proper position"

Mr. Austin Dobson has completed a volume of what may be called personal essays under the title "Eighteenth Century Vignettes." Messrs. Chatto and Windus are to publish the work in the course of the autumn. Quite a number of eighteenth century celebrities are dealt with by Mr. Dobson in his bright, attractive way. The ordinary edition will cost 6s., and there is to be a special paper edition. Probably the "raison d'etre" of the paper edition is to be found in the growing craze for collecting Dobson volumes. At this moment a Dobson first edition is quite at a premium. No doubt the first edition of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes" will be rapidly bought up. Eight steel plates are to be used in the paper edition, and in it only.

Francois Coppee, the French Tennyson, is spending the summer at Mandres, a lovely little hamlet within twenty miles of Paris. Though naturally the quietest of men, he was beguiled last week into presiding at the village prize-giving, and on this occasion made a pretty speech to the assembled children, in which he gave the following curious definition of himself:—

I must own to you, my dear children, that I am the most ignorant and simple of the Immortals, of whom you have, doubtless, heard. We are said to be forty marvellously clever gentlemen who spend our whole time in composing a huge dictionary of the French language. My respect for my learned comrades is so great that I will not destroy this illusion. . . . I am a poet, and I will tell you, my dears, that the greatest desire of every poet, his highest ambition, his most extreme longing, is that his verses will finally after his death find their way and be recited in a village school. It is then, and then only, that the poet may feel sure that he has entered into glory and into immortality.

It is to be hoped that the young scholars of Mandres appreciated this discourse. M. Coppee is employing his summer holiday in writing a drama which will probably be played some time next spring at the Theatre Francais, but between whiles his tall picturesque-looking figure is often seen walking through the woods round Mandres, and making friends with the peasants and their children.

Readers of Mr. Richard Tangye's books need not be told that he can give happy expression to his ideas; so it is interesting to know that his easy pen has lately been employed in telling "The Story of Little Gyp." "Little Gyp" was a favourite dog, and her "story," as told by "her friend Richard Tangye," is full of interest not unmixed with pathos. Not the least element of interest attaching to the book is the fact that its author, who is the head of one of the greatest firms of mechanical engineers in the world, and who is distinguished both in politics (unfortunately he could never be induced to enter Parliament) and philanthropy, devotes himself to such work as the amusement of his leisure.

NOTICES.

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(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, Sole Agent in India.
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GOUT and RHEUMATIC

PILLS,

CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO.
CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

THE best preparation for Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, he troublesome humors, and prevents the h from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings and becomes at once

The Favorite

with ladies and gentlemen alike. It imparts to the hair, beard, and moustache a beautiful silkiness and a delicate and lasting fragrance.

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POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

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Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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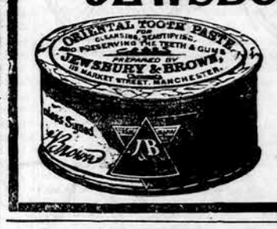

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
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"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th 1887.

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SICK HEADACHES
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

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This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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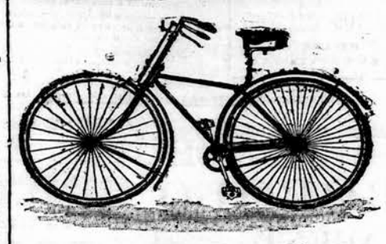

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A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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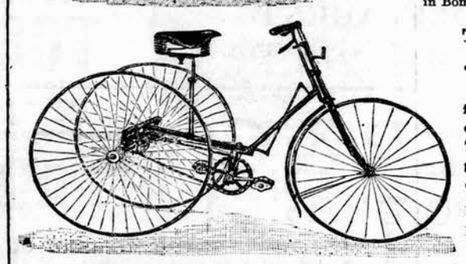

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A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

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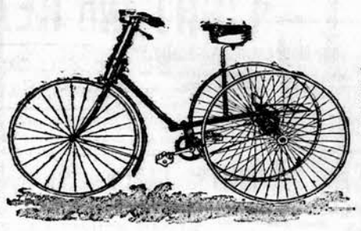

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These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

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FOR HUNTING OR POLO,

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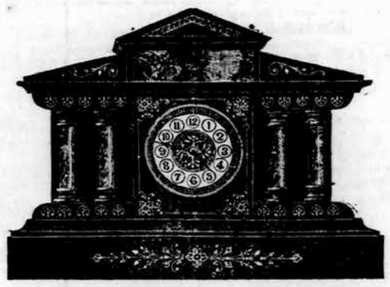

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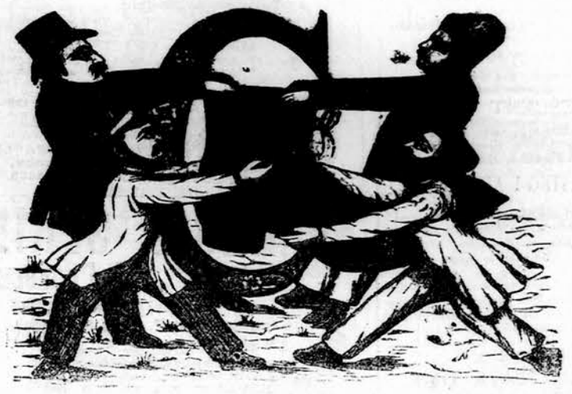

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Thoroughly Waterproof Boots, in three qualities, from A to C, each quality strong and reliable, neatly finished

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No. 1. A,	Best Black Grain Hide Derby Shooting Boots ... Per pair	8	0
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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insis on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
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New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

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Medium dry
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PROPRIETOR
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
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Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.***

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most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

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PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

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BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
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